The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1194.—Vol. XXVIII. LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1858. STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON (established 14 years), TRANSACTS every kind of BUSINESS in MINING SHARES, but, not being a DEALER, BUYS and SELLS only on orders confided to him.

Mr. Crofts refers the readers of the Journal to his weekly article on the changes and phases of the market, on page 450, in which will be found general and particular discussions on the value of mining property, on, or irrespective of, the market; his opinions being backed by experience, but not offered as infallible. He will be happy to advise capitalists into safe investments at all times.

Selected MINES FOR SALE, and recommended:—

DIVIDEND.	NON-DIVIDEND.
Providence Mines.	Great Wheal Alfred.
Par Consols.	Kelly Bray.
Wheal Trelawny.	Redmoor.
Mary Ann.	West Par Consols.
Herodsfoot.	Wheal Edward.
Vale of Towy.	Catherine and Jane Consols.
West Basset.	North Frances (special).

*** Mr. Crofts issues a Daily List of Mining Shares (gratis).

Bankers: The Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, MINING SHARE DEALER.

REMOVAL.—JAMES B. BRENCHLEY to 19, TOKENHOUSE YARD, LOTHBURY (by the Bank of England). Has BUSINESS in the following DIVIDEND MINES:—As a BUYER, for cash—

Alfred Consols.	Lady Bertha.	Treweatha.
Bell and Lanarth.	North Basset.	South Frances.
Cargoil.	Mary Ann.	South Basset.
East Tamar.	Par Consols.	West Fowey.

As a SELLER—

1 Buller, £230.	5 Great Alfred, £5⅞.	2 Providence.
1 Condurrow, £67½.	20 Kelly Bray, £2 11s. 3d.	30 Redmoor.
5 Copper Hill, £105.	5 Kitty (Lelant).	1 South Caradon, £402½.
2 Ding Dong, £13½.	1 Margaret.	20 Sortridge, 27s.
1 Devon Consols, £490.	2 Mary Ann, £47.	2 Trelawny, £26¼.
1 Grambler, £114.	5 North Frances.	25 Wheal Zion, 4s.

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 3, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The lease of my offices and adjoining buildings having expired, and the Magnetic Telegraph Company having taken the site for building a large establishment and offices, I beg to inform my friends, subscribers, and correspondents, that I have taken temporary offices as above, until the new offices are ready.

A SPECIAL REPORT (WEEKLY) WILL APPEAR IN PETER WATSON'S "MINING CIRCULAR," by his own Agents. ABRIDGED REPORTS will also be given, and important information on the present and future operations and prospects of mines throughout Cornwall and Devon, with advice thereon as to purchase or sale of shares.

Those who desire to have copies regularly sent them will be supplied for an annual subscription of £1 1s., or 6d. per copy. PETER WATSON.

English and Foreign Stock, Share, and Mining Offices, 3, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MR. LELEAN RECOMMENDS the following MINES for INVESTMENT or SPECULATION, at market prices:—

Alfred Consols, £9–10.	North Basset, £8½–9½.	Vale of Towy, 19s.–21s.
Botallack, £165–170.	North Crofty, £5½–5.	West Basset, £22–23.
Bell and Lanarth, £3½–4½.	North Frances, £7⅛–8.	West Par, 14s.–16s.
Carnyorth, £4–5.	North Levant, £4–5.	West Wh. Seton, £280–285.
Ding Dong, £10–12.	North Roskear, £17½–20.	Wheal Buller, £225–235.
East Alfred, £1½–2.	Par Consols, £18–19.	Wheal Basset, £215–225.
East Russell, £5½–6.	Pendeen Consols, £2¼–¾.	Wheal Charlotte, £7–7½.
East Treffusis, £2–3.	Providence, £55–60.	Wheal Grenville, 25s.–30s.
East Basset, £87½–92½.	Redmoor, 7s.–8s.	Wh. Mary Ann, £45–47½.
Great Alfred. £5¾–6.	South Frances, £225–235.	Wheal Margery, £12–12½.
Herodsfoot, £7–8.	St. Ives, Cornw., £30–32½.	Wh. Trelawny, £24½–25½.
Lady Bertha, £⅞–1.	Tolvadden, £5–5½.	

I have selected the above, as they are selling remarkably low; and I have no doubt the majority of them will have a considerable rise during the year.

All orders promptly attended to. Commission 1¼ per cent. on all transactions.

MR. LELEAN, Broker and Share Dealer.

4, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, July 9, 1858.

TO CAPITALISTS.—RELIABLE INFORMATION may be obtained on application to the undersigned, in respect of MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES generally. BANKS, INSURANCE SHARES, LAND COMPANIES, MINES (British and Foreign), RAILWAYS, FOREIGN STOCKS, and the PUBLIC FUNDS BOUGHT and SOLD at the closest market price, and at moderate commission. References given and required. JOHN BATTERS, Stock and Sharebroker.

26, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

MR. R. LINTHORNE, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINING AGENT, 3, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

N.B. Business transacted in every description of stock and shares.

MR. E. B. PALMER, MINING SHARE BROKER, STOCK EXCHANGE, CHESTERFIELD, is prepared to ADVISE as to INVESTMENTS in DERBYSHIRE MINES, and issue SPECIAL REPORTS of their progress on reasonable terms.

MR. BISHOP, MINING BROKER, 36, LOMBARD STREET, CITY.

Shares bought and sold, and advice given as to investment.

A few shares in a limited company, will pay a large per cent. for purchasing.

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS, SHARE BROKERS, AND GENERAL DEALERS MINING RECORD OFFICE, 12, SOUTH PARADE, LEEDS.

Mines well selected are the best investments, paying from 15 to 30 per cent. on the outlay. They have to OFFER SHARES in most of the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, and are ready to give every information relative to all mining matters.

Dated July 9, 1858.

MR. BRENTON SYMONS, LAND AND MINERAL SURVEYOR, LITHOGRAPHER, &c., TRURO, will be happy to UNDERTAKE SURVEYS of every description, either at home or abroad. Mr. Symons having an office for lithography, can offer advantages to gentlemen who require LITHOGRAPHED PLANS, SECTIONS, &c., of MINERAL PROPERTY; having the whole work under his immediate superintendence, thus saving the time and expense necessary in transmitting the plans from the surveyor to the lithographer.

MINES SUPPLIED with CIRCULARS, CERTIFICATES, BOOKS, TUTWORK and TRIBUTE PAY-SHEETS, SHARE TRANSFERS, &c. Specimens sent free by post on application.

GEORGE SPRATLEY begs most respectfully to inform the SHAREHOLDERS in Wheal Harriett, Great Polgooth, Mary Ann, Wheal Trelawny, Providence Mines, Spearne Consols, Kelly Bray, West Par, Wheal Margaret, Redmoor, South Condurrow, and Carn Brea, that he can SECURE PURCHASERS for SHARES in these MINES; and that his charge for so doing will be 2½ per cent. under £100, and 1¼ per cent. for larger amounts. To any one desirous of making a purchase, the DIVIDEND MINES are SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED, as being the cheapest shares in the market, because interest is immediately accruing upon the amount invested, and shares in the safest of them can now be bought at less than seven years' purchase.

15, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

HENRY GOULD SHARP, 32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C., OFFERS the following SHARES FOR SALE, or any part, at nett prices:—

60 North Tavy, 6s. 9d.	20 Kelly Bray, £2 15s.	40 Redmoor, 7s. 9d.
50 Lady Bertha, 18s. 3d.	50 Sortridge Consols, 28s.	70 Queen of Dart, 5s.
20 Wheal Edward, £5½.	70 Vale of Towy, 21s. 6d.	5 North Frances, £8¼.
1 Providence, £56¾.	10 E. Wh. Russell, £5 18s. 9d.	20 Gr. Wh. Alfr., £5 18s. 9d.
50 Wheal Harriett, 24s.	10 North Robert, £2¾.	50 So. Lady Bertha, 3s. 9d.
20 North Trelawny, 9s. 6d.	1 South Frances, £237½.	50 West Par, 18s.

Stocks and Shares of every description bought and sold. Commission 1¼ per cent.

Notice.—The "Capitalists' Guide" sent on receipt of two postage stamps.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

GEORGE BUDGE, of 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, will be glad to RECEIVE ORDERS for the PURCHASE and SALE of MINING, RAILWAY, and every OTHER DESCRIPTION of SHARES, which he will effect at the closest market prices, and with prompt attention.

FOR SALE.—30 Drake Walls, 30s.; 50 Tamar Consols, 17s. 6d.; 100 Redmoor, 7s. 6d.; 50 Dale, 14s. 6d.; 5 Par Consols, £18¾; 50 Tehidy, 15s.; 25 Pendeen, 1 South Frances, 100 Vale of Towy, 21s. 6d.; 5 North Roskear, 2 Mary Ann, 25 Kelly Bray, £2 13s. 6d.; 50 Trebarvah, 21s. 6d.; 50 Sortridge Consols, 50 East Alfred, 25 North Robert, £3½; 50 Treweatha.

GEORGE MOORE, DEALER IN MINING SHARES. 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

George Moore will SELL the following SHARES, or any part, to-day, at quoted prices, FREE OF ANY COMMISSION:—

DIVIDEND.

5 Bedford United, £6⅝.	20 Great Wheal Vor, £1¾.	20 Tamar Consols, 16s. 9d.
50 Bwich.	1 Rosewarne Uni., £12½.	20 Vale of Towy, 20s. 3d.
1 Grambl. and St. Aubyn, £116½.	25 Sortridge Consols, £1⅜.	1 West Caradon, £101.
3 Great Sou. Tolgus, £15.	1 Sou. Wh. Frances, £230.	10 Wheal Edward, £5¾.
	10 St. Day United, 11s. 6d.	

NON-DIVIDEND.

1 East Basset, £95.	25 Lady Bertha, 18s. 9d.	20 Wheal Harriett.
15 E. Gunnis Lake, £1⅝.	10 Nor. Wh. Robert, £2¾.	20 West Rosewarne (offer wanted).
10 Gr. Wh. Alfr., £5 18s. 9d.	20 Redmoor, 7s. 4½d.	
	50 West Grenville, 4s. 4½d.	

PURCHASERS of undoubted respectability can register transfers and receive CERTIFICATES of same previous to PAYMENT.

In any business that George Moore is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

MESSRS. J. J. REYNOLDS AND SON, No. 1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C., ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, RAILWAY, AND MINING SHAREBROKERS, beg to inform their friends and the public that the present time is a FAVOURABLE OPPORTUNITY for INVESTMENT in many undertakings of a substantial character, paying dividends worthy the attention of the capitalist.

Every information can be obtained at their offices, which their practical experience enables them to give, not only of mines and other properties of established value, but of those that are not.

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, DEALERS IN MINING SHARES. 8, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

Messrs. Powell and Cooke have selected about 20 Dividend and good Progressive Mines, which they consider worth buying. The Dividend Mines pay 12½ to 17½ per cent. per annum on the present market price; and the Progressive will, in all probability, considerably advance in value during the year. A list of the above, and prices of same, furnished on application.

Messrs. Powell and Cooke are BUYERS of shares in Great Wheal Alfred, Wheal Edward, Kelly Bray, Wheal Harriett, East Wheal Russell, Vale of Towy, Wheal Mary Ann, and Catherine and Jane Consols. Business transacted at nett prices.

Dated July 9, 1858.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

35 Bwich Consols, 4s. 9d.	20 Great Sheba.	5 Par Consols, £19¾.
15 Bon Accord, 23s. 9d.	20 Garreg, 7s. 9d.	10 Sortridge Cons., 27s. 6d.
10 Bryntail, 37s. 6d.	1 Gr. and St. Aubyn, £120.	100 So. Lady Bertha, 3s. 6d.
10 Boiling Well, 32s. 6d.	10 Great Alfred.	20 Tamar Consols, 18s. 9d.
14 Cather. and Jane, 7s. 9d.	10 Grenville, 29s. 9d.	5 Tincroft, £3 13s. 9d.
1 Cefn Brwyno, £44½.	10 Great Hewas, 16s. 9d.	10 Treweatha, 18s. 9d.
20 Cwm Sebon, 24s. 6d.	5 Herodsfoot, £8⅛.	1 Trelawny, £25⅞.
50 Castell, 3s. 9d.	5 Hingston Down.	20 Vale of Towy, 20s. 9d.
20 Chanceliorsville, 1s. 6d.	2 Kitty (Lelant), £93¾.	1 Wheal Margaret.
40 Dev. Burra Burra, £1⅞.	10 Kelly Bray, 53s. 9d.	1 Wh. Mary Ann, £47½.
10 Drake Walls, 29s. 9d.	15 Lewis.	5 Wheal Margery, £12⅞.
1 Dev. Gt. Consols, £485.	20 Ludcott, 24s. 9d.	10 Wheal Edward.
1 Ding Dong, £16.	20 Lady Bertha.	5 West Basset, £24⅞.
5 East Russell, £5 17s. 6d.	20 Nant. and Penrh., 22s. 9d.	50 West Grenville, 4s. 9d.
20 East Rosewarne, 11s. 9d.	30 North Tavy, 10s. 6d.	3 West Sharp Tor, £34.
5 E. Wh. Rose, £6 17s. 6d.	100 New Crow Hill, 10s. 6d.	50 Willow Bank, 9s. 9d.
10 East Margaret, £3⅞.	5 North Wheal Crofty.	10 W. Providence, 26s. 9d.
5 Great Wh. Busy, £3¾.	5 North Basset, £9⅞.	1 West Caradon.
50 Gawton United, 10s. 9d.	5 North Frances.	

Mr. Crofts is under a wrong impression if he supposes his remarks upon the system of advertising prices has caused Mr. Herron to make the slightest alteration in his weekly list, as is proved by comparing the number of mines he advertised on the 16th May and 26th June, the periods named by Mr. Crofts. He is also in error if he thinks the list is not attentively read, and of essential service to parties desirous of investing in mining property; and this need not create surprise, as care is taken to ensure confidence by the delivery of shares, whenever promptly applied for, at the prices quoted. Mr. Herron thinks it unnecessary at present more fully to explain the advantages the public derive from this system, but begs to state that his list will continue to appear as usual.

2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London, July 9, 1858.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, MINE AGENTS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Messrs. Vivian and Reynolds are enabled, through the long experience of Mr. W. C. Vivian as an underground agent and manager of mines in Cornwall, and in various foreign countries, to afford information on most important mining districts; and to inspect and report on mines. They are also enabled, by the several years' acquaintance of Mr. J. J. Reynolds, jun., with the transactions of the London share market, to obtain every advantage for those who may want either to buy or sell mining or any other description of stock.

Messrs Vivian and Reynolds have daily information from the principal seats of mining, which is at the service of those who may honour them with their confidence.

Messrs. Vivian and Reynolds have the following SHARES FOR SALE:—

1 West Seton, £295.	20 Sou. Condurrow, 2s. 6d.	25 Great Wh. Vor, 33s. 9d.
5 Par Consols, £19.	10 East Alfred, £1¼.	5 Alfred Consols, £10¼.
10 Sortridge Consols, 28s.	5 North Frances, £8½.	20 Dale.
1 South Frances.	10 Great Wheal Busy, £3.	5 North Roskear.
10 St. Day United, 16s.	20 East Rosewarne, 17s. 6d.	5 Sou. Wh. Basset, £6½.
2 St. Ives Consols.	20 Wheal Harriett, £1⅜.	5 North Basset.
5 Tincroft, £3 17s. 6d.	1 West Damsel.	1 Carn Brea.
5 Vale of Towy, 21s. 9d.	10 West Grenville, 4s. 9d.	5 Great Wh. Alfred, £6⅛.
1 Wheal Margaret.	5 West Stray Park, £3.	20 North Wheal Wrey.
10 Camborne Vean.	5 North Crofty, £4½.	

BUYERS of New Wheal Vor, £3½.

MR. WILLIAM MOORE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 11, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET.

N.B. Business transacted in every description of stock and shares.

MR. J. W. GILBERT, MINE AND SHARE DEALER, ST. DAY, TRURO, CORNWALL.

Mr. J. W. Gilbert, having had many years' practical experience as a mine agent in different parts of the county, can give reliable information to parties speculating.

MESSRS. FULLER AND CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, continue to TRANSACT BUSINESS in BANKING, BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, INSURANCE, RAILWAYS, &c. The great impetus given to mining, and the advantages over and above all known securities is apparent to the capitalists, who are quietly availing themselves of the opportunity afforded in securing both Dividend and Progressive Mines; the former paying safely 15 per cent., whilst the latter not only attain that state, but rise in value from 1 to 500 per cent. The following shares present every prospect of success:—

Dale Lead.	Edward.	South Lady Bertha.
Ballyvirgin.	East Wheal Russell.	United Mines, Devon.
Devon Burra Burra.	Hingston Down.	Wheal Margery.
Barf.	Tolvadden.	Wheal Arthur.

MR. H. HUXHAM, COLLIERY VIEWER AND MINING ENGINEER, UNDERTAKES the SURVEYING, VALUING, or AGENCY of MINERAL PROPERTY, the WINNING, WORKING, or VIEWING of COLLIERIES, &c., on moderate terms; and begs to assure those who may favour him with their commands that all business entrusted to his charge shall receive prompt attention, and be executed with the utmost fidelity and care. References and testimonials of the highest character.

Mr. H. Huxham has room for TWO ADDITIONAL ARTICLED PUPILS, who would have an excellent opportunity of attaining a thorough knowledge of practical and theoretical mining engineering.—Cwm Rhondda, Pont-y-pridd.

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORKSHIRE, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY TYRES AND AXLES FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS. From the tests to which this iron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during several years, its superior quality has been generally acknowledged, and can be unhesitatingly affirmed.

MESSRS. A. J. HUTCHINGS AND CO.'S PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPE.

SOLE MAKERS TO THE LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY, THE FRENCH AND TURKISH GOVERNMENTS, And the principal Colliery Proprietors throughout the kingdom.

MANUFACTORY, MILL WALL, POPLAR, LONDON.

ROUND and FLAT ROPES of every description, suitable for mining operations or other purposes, GALVANISED or UNGALVANISED, MANUFACTURED upon the newest and most improved machinery, ensuring greater pliability, durability, and strength; and is admitted by the principal coal proprietors to be far superior to any other kind of wire-rope. The superiority of these ropes over hempen ones, in point of strength, lightness, durability, and cost, is admitted by all who have tried them.

GUIDE ROPES, SIGNAL CORD, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, &c.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AUCTIONEER, 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHARE DEALER, 11, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

THOMAS ROACH, MINING AGENT, 37, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

WEST END MINE AND QUARRY OFFICES, 5, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL.

MESSRS. BRUNTON AND CO., ENGINEERS AND MINERAL SURVEYORS, undertake the MANAGEMENT and WORKING OF MINES, QUARRIES, &c., and CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of all MINERAL PROPERTIES in their offices with system, economy, and regularity.

Messrs. Brunton and Co. beg to inform proprietors of mines, &c., that the business of these properties is carried on in their office upon the following principles, viz.:—

Accounts systematically and closely made up.

Statements in detail, and clear summaries of finance and expenditure.

Entire and impartial openness of books, reports, and documents, to all shareholders, for perusal or extract.

Immediate communication of any important occurrence to the shareholders.

MINERAL PROPERTIES SURVEYED, and ESTIMATES OF MACHINERY, PLANT, and COSTS OF WORKING FURNISHED.

FIFTEEN to TWENTY, and even TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon current value of shares, in CORNISH TIN and COPPER MINES.

Dividends payable two-monthly or quarterly.

MR. R. TREDINNICK, MINING ENGINEER, SENDS his SELECTED LIST OF SOUND PROGRESSIVE AND DIVIDEND SHARES upon the receipt of a Fee of One Guinea.

Review of Cornish and Devon Mining Enterprise, 5s. per copy.

Maps per post of the Buller and Basset, Great Vor, Alfred Consols, the Providence and Margaret, South Caradon, and the Devon Great Consols Districts, 2s. 6d. each.

Cornish Mines, well selected, pay better than any other description of securities, are freer from risks, and entail less responsibilities than banks and other joint-stock companies. Shares bought and sold on commission of 2½ per cent.

Money advanced at 10 per cent. annually, for short or long periods, upon approved Mining Shares.—4, Austinfriars, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

TO BE SOLD, FOR CASH.—5 North Frances, £8¼; 120 West Grenville, 4s. 9d.; 10 Wheal Charlotte, £7½; 20 Wheal Grenville, 30s.; 15 East Trefusis, £3½.—"A. B. C.," Queen's-road, Dalston.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, FIFTY SHARES in this MINE; also, FIVE SHARES in WHEAL MARGARET.—Address, "J. N.," Post-office, Truro, Cornwall.

MINERAL COLLECTION, containing about 1100 specimens, mostly from foreign countries, TO BE SOLD for £22, by Gustavus Thost, Tyndrum, Crieff, N.B.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A GENTLEMAN, who has extensive and first-class machinery at work in the heavy branch of the Sheffield trade, and is practically acquainted with the manufacture of iron and steel in all its branches, is anxious to OBTAIN A PARTNER, who has sufficient capital to put down other machinery for the purpose of manufacturing steel and other iron suitable for the Sheffield trade.—Apply to Mr. Wm. Uswin, solicitor, Queen-street, Sheffield.

THE PROPRIETOR OF A COLLIERY, of moderate extent, is desirous of MEETING with a PARTNER, with a small capital, to join him in working the same upon a more extended scale than it is being worked at present. The colliery is in a good mining district, near a railway, is well situated for the Chester and Birkenhead coal markets, and is completely and entirely free from any debt or claim upon it. The plant is complete for the present number of pits.—Particulars will be given by addressing "A. B. Z.," *Chronicle* office, Chester.

TO COPPER SMELTERS AND IMPORTERS.—A GENTLEMAN, who has been connected for 30 years with one of the oldest copper houses, now about retiring from the trade, will be at liberty to NEGOCIATE with parties requiring his services for the SALE of RAW and MANUFACTURED COPPER in BIRMINGHAM and the neighbourhood.—Address, "Box 17," Post-office, Birmingham.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.—A GENTLEMAN of some years' experience, acquired in an EXPORT HOUSE in the IRON and METAL TRADES, is open to ACCEPT an AGENCY FOR, or SITUATION OF TRUST IN, a HOUSE in the above branch of business, either at home or abroad. Speaks and corresponds in French and German.—Address, "H. F.," Messrs. Firmin and Son's, 153, Strand.

TO THE IRON TRADE, &c.—The ADVERTISER, who is connected with the iron trade, and accustomed to the general management of business, and has a respectable connection in London, wishes an ENGAGEMENT as MANAGER or AGENT. References of the highest respectability will be given.—Address, "A. O.," care of W. Carter, Esq., solicitor, 49, Moorgate-street.

WANTED, by a highly respectable MARRIED MAN (Age 34), an ENGAGEMENT as MANAGER, or CASHIER and BOOK-KEEPER to an IRONWORKS. Fifteen years' experience in the management, &c., of an extensive ironworks and offices, with a general knowledge of the underground department. Unexceptionable references.—Apply, "D. O.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

THE ADVERTISER (a thorough man of business, conversant with the French, German, and Spanish languages, and accustomed to mining accounts) wishes for an APPOINTMENT as MANAGER or SECRETARY to a PUBLIC COMPANY, at home or abroad. Unexceptionable references can be given. Any party procuring the same will be treated with on liberal terms.—Address, "L. S.," Post-office, 3, Connaught-terrace, W.

WANTED, by the Manager of a Colliery in Derbyshire, a PERSON competent to DIAL and SURVEY ABOVE and BELOW GROUND, MAKE WORKING and SURFACE PLANS, TAKE LEVELS and MAKE SECTIONS, and to SUPERINTEND the ERECTION of ENGINES and COLLIERY WORK generally. One would be preferred who has some practical knowledge of VENTILATION and PIT-WORK, and who would be able and willing to make himself generally useful.—Address, stating name, age, and salary, to "X. Z.," Post-office, Derby.

TO ALKALI AND SULPHURIC ACID MANUFACTURERS.—The ADVERTISER has had the sole management of a large manufactory for several years, and is competent to PLAN, ERECT, or MANAGE a similar concern of any magnitude, and on the most improved principles, is OPEN to TREAT with manufacturers having works at present in operation, or capitalists about to erect the same, in any part of England or abroad. Highly respectable reference as to ability and character will be given.—Communications may be addressed to "X. Y.," care of Mr. Jas. Newton Warburton, 30, Cumberland-row, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ROBERT MUSHET'S CAST-STEEL, 3d. per lb., or £28 per ton, nett cash, suited for all ENGINEERING and MINING PURPOSES, and equal in quality to that melted from the first marks of Swedish iron.—Apply to Robt. Mushet, Coleford. N.B. Samples sent to parties desirous of testing the steel.

LEAD FOR EXPORTATION.—PIG-LEAD (hard and soft) SOLD at LOW RATES. The BEST PRICE given for LEAD ASHES, &c., and OLD LEAD.—Roupell and Co., Southwark Lead Works, Gravel-lane, London.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, OOZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.

STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—

REFINED METALLIC NICKEL.	OXIDE OF COBALT.
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH.	GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET, WIRE, &c.

NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.	WEST PAR CONSOLS.
NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.	WHEAL EDWARD.

MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30TH JUNE is NOW READY, and contains (besides the usual Particulars of the Principal Mines, Dividends Paid, &c.) FULL REPORTS on the above MINES, just made by Capt. Chas. Thomas, of Dolcoath; also, a PLAN of the UNDERGROUND WORKINGS of NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.

The REVIEW also contains a FULL REPORT on this MINE, by Capt. Pope, of Basset, with a PLAN of the UNDERGROUND WORKINGS.

To be obtained at 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London. Price 1s.

TOLVADDEN MINE.—A SPECIAL REPORT on this MINE, just made by Capt. Pascoe, of South Wheal Frances, APPEARS in Mr. MURCHISON'S REVIEW FOR 30TH JUNE; also, a FULL ACCOUNT of VALE OF TOWY MINE, with a PLAN of the UNDERGROUND WORKINGS.

Now ready, price One Shilling, at 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

PATENT WIRE ROPES, ONE-HALF THE COST OF HEMP ROPES.

HENRY J. MORTON AND CO.'S (2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS) PATENT WIRE ROPES, for the use of MINES, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, &c.; one-half the weight of hemp rope, and one-third the cost; one-third the weight of chains, and one-half the cost—in all deep mines these advantages are self-evident.

References to most of the principal colliery owners in the kingdom.

GALVANISED SIGNAL CORDS AND KNOCKER LINES; will not rust or corrode, and not affected by the copper water in mines. Very strong, and not at all liable to break. Prices from 15s. per 100 yards.

PATENT ASPHALTED ROOFING FELTS, 1d. per foot.
DRY AIR BOILER FELTS, saving 25 per cent. of fuel.
PATENT BOILER COMPOUND, for bad water.
FAIRBANK'S WEIGHING MACHINES, of all sizes.
GALVANISED IRON ROOFING AND SPOUTING.
PATENT FLEXIBLE STEAM PACKING, 1s. 3d. per lb.
PATENT METALLIC PACKING, 4s. per lb. [leather.
PATENT AMERICAN DRIVING BANDS, much cheaper and more durable than
FLAX HOSE PIPES, for water, &c., one-fourth the price of leather hose.
PATENT GALVANISED AIR-PIPES, for ventilation.

STOCK of MINING and RAILWAY STORES in Liverpool and London:—viz., OILS, GREASES, COTTON WASTE, SPUN YARN, WHITE LEAD, VARNISHES, &c.; and at very low prices.—Address, 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

N.B. Illustrated price list on application.

PATENT IMPROVED GAS WORKS, OF ALL SIZES, for the use of PRIVATE HOUSES, MANSIONS, RAILWAY STATIONS, MILLS, COLLIERIES, VILLAGES, MINES, &c.

FIXED COMPLETE, with greatly improved means for purifying, &c.

Works of all sizes, from 10 lights to 500 lights, estimated for. The construction is so simple, that the works can be entrusted to the management of an ordinary labourer or servant. For LIGHTING CORNISH MINES these works are well adapted, and at a cost of one-half below the usual outlay.—Apply to

HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., GALVANIZED IRONWORKS,
2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS.
SOLE LICENSEES AND AGENTS.

BRICKS.—Messrs. OATES AND INGRAM inform brick makers on an extensive scale that their PATENT SOLID BRICK MACHINE is now THOROUGHLY and EFFICIENTLY TESTED, and are prepared to OFFER the following counties to the trade, in districts, either by ROYALTY or PURCHASE:—Middlesex, Surrey, Sussex, Essex, Kent, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Oxford, Gloucester, Hertford, Berks, Bucks, Huntingdon, Devon, Cornwall, Dorset, Wilts, Hants, and Isle of Wight.

With this PATENT MACHINE the ordinary surface clay requires no preparation whatever, whilst that of a rocky nature has merely to be passed through rollers in the usual way, AND THENCE, WITHOUT ANY TEMPERING, INTO THE MACHINE, FROM WHICH THE BRICKS ARE REMOVED DIRECT TO THE KILN IN A STATE READY FOR BURNING.

The MACHINE is now making UPWARDS OF THIRTY BRICKS PER MINUTE at the works of Messrs. KIRK and PARRY, Government contractors, Fort Elson, near Gosport; and also at the Patent Solid Brick Works of T. WELLS INGRAM, Oldbury, near Birmingham.

Application for orders to see the machine in operation to be made to Messrs. OATES and INGRAM, Bradford-street, Birmingham. Samples of clay may be sent and passed through the machine, and the bricks burnt, or a sample brick will be sent to any party wishing to see one.

ASPHALTE OR PITCH, 4s. per ton; TAR OIL, 2d. per gallon; COMPOSITION to PREVENT RUST in STEAM-BOILERS, 10d. per gallon; at JNO. METCALF'S, Miles Platting Chemical Works, Manchester.

MAPPIN'S "SHILLING" RAZORS, warranted good by the maker, shave well for twelve months without grinding.

MAPPIN'S 2s. RAZORS, shave well for three years.
MAPPIN'S 3s. RAZORS (suitable for hard or soft beards), shave well for ten years.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD; and No. 67, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, LONDON; where the LARGEST STOCK OF CUTLERY in the world is kept.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE & TABLE CUTLERY.—MAPPIN BROTHERS (Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen) are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON BRIDGE, contain by far the LARGEST STOCK OF ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the world, which is transmitted direct from their manufactory, QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

	Fiddle Pat.	Double Thread.	King's Pat.	Lily Pat.
12 Table Forks, best quality	£ 1 16 0	£ 2 14 0	£ 3 0 0	£ 3 12 0
12 Table Spoons, best quality	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks, best quality	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons, best quality	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons, best quality	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles, best quality	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon, best quality	0 7 0	0 10 6	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls), best qu.	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon, best quality	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs, best quality	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers, best quality	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife, best quality	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle, best quality	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 6	1 0 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt), best quality	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0
Complete Service	£10 13 10	£15 16 6	£17 13 6	£21 4 6

Any article can be had separately at the same prices.

One Set of Four Corner Dishes (forming eight dishes), £8 8s.; One Set of Four Dish Covers (one 20 in., one 18 in., and two 14 in.), £10 10s.; Cruet Frame (four glass), 24s.; Full Size Tea and Coffee Service, £9 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, may be had on application.

	Ord. qual.	Medium qual.	Best qual.
Two dozen Full Size Table Knives, Ivory Handles	£2 4 0	£3 6 0	£4 12 0
1½ dozen Full Size Cheese ditto	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Pair Extra Sized ditto	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
One Pair Poultry Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Steel for Sharpening	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Complete Service	£4 16 0	£6 18 6	£9 16 6

Messrs. MAPPIN'S table knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure ivory handles, which do not come loose in hot water, and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the ivory handles.

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Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

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Excellence of design and perfection of workmanship.—*Morning Chronicle.*
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All that can be desired in finish, taste, and design.—*Globe.*
The watches here exhibited surpass those of any other English manufacturer.—*Observer.*

Those who cannot personally inspect this extensive and costly stock should send two stamps for *Benson's Illustrated Pamphlet*, containing important information requisite in the purchase of a watch, and from which they can select with the greatest certainty the one adapted to their use. SILVER WATCHES from 2 to 50 guin.; GOLD WATCHES, from £3 15s. to 100 guineas. Every watch warranted, and sent post paid to any part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, upon receipt of a remittance. Merchants, shippers, and watch clubs supplied. Watches exchanged or repaired. Manufactory, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C. Established 1749.

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Full particulars of the most important Dividend and Progressive Mines will be found in the Fourth Edition of

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THE PATENT REGULATING AIR-DOORS.

European and American Steam-Ship *Indiana*, Gravesend, March 3, 1858.

SIR,—Having to leave Southampton at short notice, also with strange hands in the Engine Room, I was not able to devote much time to your PATENT REGULATING AIR-DOORS; yet as I was obliged to steam round with *three* instead of *four* boilers, I am happy to say I WAS ABLE TO KEEP STEAM, with your invention, MUCH BETTER THAN I EVER COULD BEFORE. The smoke was cut off in a few seconds after every charge of fuel.

Your's, respectfully, C. RICHARDSON, Chief Engineer.

Mr. J. Lee Stevens.

Marine Boiler Certificates, proving increase of steam, ventilation of stoking rooms, cooling of funnels, and suppression of smoke, may be seen at 1, Fish-street-hill, City, London, E.C., from the *Brigadier, Sir Robert Peel, Lady Jocelyn, Princess Charlotte, Persemanga*, &c.; W. B. Lambert, Esq., European and American Steam-Ship Company; Thos. Summers, Esq., Northam Ironworks, Southampton; Jas. Mitchell, Esq., Marine Boiler Works, Deptford; Laing and Stevens, London and Newcastle, &c. And relatives to Land Furnaces, from Sir Anthony Rothschild, Messrs. Keens and Welsh, and other leading establishments.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, &c., VIA EGYPT.

The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE GOODS and PARCELS for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and MANILLA, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; and for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, ADEN, and BOMBAY, by their packets leaving Southampton about the 11th and 27th of the month.

For further particulars, apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street; and at Oriental-place, Southampton.

STEAM UNDER SIXTY DAYS ECLIPSED.

The MARCO POLO of this line sailed with the steam-ship ROYAL CHARTER from Melbourne, and arrived in Liverpool eight days before her.

PASSAGE MONEY £14 AND UPWARDS.

BLACK BALL LINE BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN

EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS.

Appointed to Sail from LIVERPOOL on the 5th of each Month,
FOR MELBOURNE,
Forwarding Passengers by Steam to various Ports in
AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA.

Ship.	Register.	Burthen.	Captain.	Date.
CHAMPION OF THE SEAS.	2480	5000	M'KIRDY	5th August.
GREAT TASMANIA	2140	4500	BREWER	5th September.
BRITISH TRIDENT	1555	3000	O'NEILL	5th October.
LIGHTNING	2090	4500	BYRNE	5th November.
MARCO POLO	1625	3500	CLARKE	5th December.
DONALD MCKAY	2604	5000	TOBIN	5th January.

The above line is composed of the LARGEST, the FINEST, and FASTEST MERCHANT SHIPS in the WORLD, and have been built by the most celebrated builders of the day, including M'Kay, of Boston. They are commanded by men who have already rendered themselves famous, and their equipments and accommodations are unequalled by any line of ships afloat.

The Black Ball Line has had the distinguished honour of a visit from Her Majesty the Queen, who was most graciously pleased to say that she had no idea there were such magnificent ships in her merchant navy.

Freight and passage, apply to the owners, JAMES BAINES and Co., Liverpool; or to T. M. MACKAY and Co., 2, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

PASSAGE MONEY £14 AND UPWARDS.

WHITE STAR LINE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN

EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS.

SAILING BETWEEN
LIVERPOOL AND MELBOURNE, on the 20th and 27th of every month, and forwarding Passengers by Steamers at through rates to
ALL PARTS OF AUSTRALIA.
To the consignment of H. T. Wilson and Co., Melbourne.

Ship.	Captain.	Register.	Burthen.	To sail.
RED JACKET	M. H. O'HALLORAN	2460	5000	July 20.
WHITE STAR	T. C. C. KER	2360	5000	Aug. 20.
MERMAID	E. DEVEY	1320	4000	Aug. 27.
SHALIMAR	J. R. BROWN	1432	4000	Sept. 20.
GOLDEN ERA	H. A. BROWN	1556	4200	Oct. 20.

The *Red Jacket* is admittedly the handsomest and fastest clipper afloat. The following passages denote her extraordinary speed:—From Liverpool to Melbourne in 69 days, Melbourne to Liverpool in 68 days, Liverpool to Melbourne in 68 days, and England to Melbourne in 63 days. Her saloons are sumptuously furnished, a cow, piano, library, and linen provided for cabin passengers.

The celebrated clipper *White Star* made her last passage from Liverpool to Melbourne in 69 days; and on her last homeward passage she beat the celebrated steam-ship *Royal Charter* ten days from port to port. She has made the astonishing run of 3267 miles in ten successive days.

Passengers embark on the 19th of every month.

For freight or passage, apply to H. T. WILSON and CHAMBERS, 21, Water-street, Liverpool; or to GRINDLAY and Co., agents, 63, Cornhill, London.

AUSTRALIA.—THE "WHITE STAR,"

Captain T. C. C. KERR.
WHITE STAR EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS.

The celebrated mammoth clipper "WHITE STAR," 2363 tons register, 5000 tons burthen, WILL BE DISPATCHED on the 20th of August, with mail, cargo, and passengers. The *White Star* is celebrated for having made some of the most remarkable running on record; on her last homeward passage from Melbourne to Liverpool she beat the celebrated steam clipper *Royal Charter* ten days. Her last passage out was made in 69 days, on which occasion she ran the astonishing distance of 3267 nautical miles in ten successive days, a feat unparallelled by any ship or steamer afloat. Her saloons are sumptuously furnished, and found in bedding, linen, and all necessaries; cow, piano, library for saloon passengers. Her second cabins are in the spacious deck-house. Passengers embark on the 19th August.

For freight or passage, apply to the owners, H. T. WILSON and CHAMBERS, 21, Water-street, Liverpool; or to GRINDLAY and Co., agents, 63, Cornhill, London.

AIR VERSUS STEAM.—The motive power of air being now a great fact, of which any one interested may be satisfied by working the engines and paddles on board of the *Elizabeth Ann*, Queen's Dock. Mr. GOODLET, from the loss of emoluments of the post-office nearly three years ago, has been put to a disadvantage, and hereby OFFERS a SHARE of his valuable DISCOVERY to any one willing to lend his influence and pecuniary aid in promoting its introduction to ships of war and merchantmen.

TERMS.

£1 per horse-power for making the engine.
£2 per horse-power per annum for the use of it during the currency of the patent.

Apply to GEORGE GOODLET, 7, John's-place.—Leith, July 7, 1858.

INFALLIBLE PREVENTIVE AGAINST THE EXPLOSION OF BOILERS.

WILLIAM PARSON'S NEW PATENT APPARATUS FOR THE PREVENTION OF BOILER EXPLOSIONS, AND SELF-ACTING WATER FEED.

This INVENTION POSSESSES the following immense ADVANTAGES:—

1. PERFECT PROTECTION from EXPLOSION.
2. GREAT SAVING in WEAR and TEAR of BOILERS, which, under ordinary circumstances, become much injured through defective pumps, loose joints, or leakage.
3. Should the pumps from any cause not supply the necessary quantity of water, and thereby the boiler become over-heated, the APPLIANCES are so arranged as most infallibly to ALLOW the WHOLE of the STEAM TO ESCAPE before the possibility of an accident can occur.
4. A GREAT ECONOMY in the CONSUMPTION OF FUEL.
5. The APPARATUS can be FIXED in a few hours to ANY BOILER now in use. If its soundness is questionable, it will render it perfectly safe; and, upon a boiler becoming out of use, the apparatus can be removed to another.
6. It will give IMMEDIATE and UNERRING INDICATION of the LEAST DEFICIENCY OF WATER, without a possibility of the apparatus being tampered with.

The whole apparatus is of the most simple description, and of very moderate cost. It met with great approval in the Exhibition at the Annual Conversazione of the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers in London in May last, and has been inspected by the chief engineers of the day, who have all expressed a decided opinion as to its complete efficiency; beyond this it has been in constant work, with uniform success, for a period of nine months.

Extract from the Report of C. MAY, Esq., C.E., Great George-street, London:—

"I consider that, with the whole invention applied, an explosion is all but an impossibility; and having witnessed the application to a high-pressure boiler at the works of the patentee, I can fully recommend it as sound in principle and efficient in its action."

Circulars, with copies of reports, will be forwarded on application to Mr. GREEN, 72, Old Broad-street, London, where models and drawings may be seen, and orders obtained for the inspection of the apparatus itself in full work at the manufactory.

THOS. GEMMELL AND CO., WIRE ROPE MANUFACTURERS,
WORKS, FIRHILL ROAD, SPRINGBANK, GLASGOW.

WAREHOUSES—Finnieston Quay, Glasgow; 10, King-street, Liverpool; 43, Marischal-street, Aberdeen; 46, Osborn-street, Hull.

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GEORGE OUTRIM, Liverpool-road, Stoke-upon-Trent.
ISAAC NAYLER, Dibdale, near Dudley.
J. WADDINGTON, 109, Millgate, Wigan.
THOMAS REID, 33, Quayside, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

THE ONLY GAUGE GLASSES THAT WILL STAND A PRESSURE FROM 100 lbs. TO 500 lbs.

Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, and Scottish Central Railways, Locomotive Department.—Perth, Dec. 20, 1856.

We have now used the Glass Tubes for Water Gauges, made by Mr. Tomey, for three years, and can recommend them to railway engineers. I have not seen any equal to them. ALEX. ALLAN, M. Inst. C.E., Locomotive Superintendent.

Are used on the London and North-Western, Eastern Counties, Midland, and all the principal railway lines in Great Britain. ENOCH TOMEY, Canal-street, Perth.

PRICE'S PATENT FIRE-RESISTING SAFES, with CASE-HARDENED DRILL-PROOF DOORS, are the ONLY SAFES that will SUCCESSFULLY RESIST the new burglar's instrument, the steel drill, chisel, and gunpowder. Sold retail 30 per cent. under the best safes of other makers. Price lists gratis.—Works, Wolverhampton.

WINES FROM SOUTH AFRICA.—DENMAN, INTRODUCER of the SOUTH AFRICAN PORT, SHERRY, &c., 20s. per dozen, bottles included. The well-established and daily increasing reputation of these wines (which greatly improve in bottle), renders any comment respecting them unnecessary. A pint sample of each for 24 stamps.

Wine in cask forwarded *free* to any railway station in England.

EXCELSIOR BRANDY, Pale or Brown, 15s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen. Terms cash. Country orders must contain a remittance. Cross checks, Bank of London.

Price lists forwarded on application.

JAMES L. DENMAN, 65, Fenchurch-street, corner of Railway-place, London.

[ABSTRACT PROSPECTUS.]

THE SMELTING, REDUCTION, LIME, AND COAL COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £80,000, in shares of £1 each.—Deposit 5s. per share.

Half the shares have been taken by the directors and others; 40,000, therefore, only remain for allotment.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM CASSON, Esq., Great George-square, Liverpool.
JOHN SHIMMIN, Esq., 150, Islington, Liverpool.
JOSEPH WILSON, Esq., Falkner-square, Liverpool.
THOMAS GOODIER, Esq., Town-row, West Derby, Liverpool.
W. S. SUTTON, Esq., Annan Lodge, Brighton.
FRANCIS LANGTON, Esq., 30, Clifton-terrace, Brighton.
SAMUEL BALL, Esq., 20, Water-street, Liverpool.

The whole of the above directors will retire at the first general meeting of the company, when new directors and auditors will be nominated and elected by the shareholders.

BANKERS—Messrs. I. Barned and Co., Lord-street, Liverpool.
CONSULTING ENGINEER—William Pence, Esq., F.G.S., Haigh, Lancashire.
MANAGER OF THE SMELTING AND REDUCTION WORKS—Mr. Alfred Jenkin.
COLLIERY VIEWER—Isaiah Booth, Esq., Hollinwood, Manchester.
SOLICITOR—Maskell Pence, Esq., Wigan.
SECRETARY—Mr. F. Owen.
OFFICES,—6, CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

The objects of the company are to carry on lead and zinc smelting, the reduction of auriferous and argentiferous ores, lime burning, and the working of coal, cannel, and ironstone, and other workings and manufactures having affinity to these operations, if found expedient and profitable.

Arrangements have been made by which the company are to purchase a freehold estate at Mold, in Flintshire, 114 acres in extent, and containing valuable seams of coal and ironstone, with the farm-house and out-buildings, steam-engines, and colliery thereon, at which three of the coal mines are now in work.

They are also to buy the leases of the coal, cannel, and ironstone, existing under adjacent estates, comprising an area of about 300 acres, and held upon favourable royalties for 21 and 25 years, from 1857, and to work large quantities of limestone, both of the ordinary and hydraulic or Argoed description, that exist in the immediate neighbourhood.

These properties are advantageously situated at a distance of 29 miles from Birkenhead and Liverpool, on the Mold Branch Railway, with which the company's works and collieries will be connected by a short line of a mile in length, of easy construction, over land already leased for the purpose.

In securing these estates, the promoters have acted upon the report of William Pence, F.G.S., of Wigan, Ex-President of the Lancashire Coal Association, and manager for 25 years of the extensive collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres; supported by the opinions of Elias Dorning, of Manchester, mining engineer; Henry Beckett, of Wolverhampton, practical geologist; Isaiah Booth, of Manchester, colliery viewer; and Jacob Higson, of Manchester, mining engineer.

The profits made in the smelting and reduction business are large. The locality selected is most suitable, as it abounds in lead and zinc ores, and possesses unusual facilities both for conveyance by railway, for water carriage by the Dee and the Mersey, and contains unlimited quantities of suitable coal and lime, which will belong to the company.

In addition to the ores of the district, the promoters have received promises of the consignment of valuable argentiferous and auriferous ores from abroad, which can be reduced with both profit and success at the works of the company.

The company will treat on liberal terms with raisers of ore for its smelting and reduction on their own account, thus for the first time offering advantages to those who have hitherto obtained no share of the profits to which they so largely contribute.

The demand for lime in the surrounding country, both for agricultural purposes and the smelting of iron, and also in Chester, Birkenhead, and Liverpool, is very large.

Mr. Pence estimates that the estates of the company will yield from mines now won and in work nearly 4,000,000 tons of coal, exclusive of additional seams of coal and ironstone, which are referred to by Mr. Higson in the report made by him.

The quality is eminently adapted for smelting, steam, and other purposes, and is also particularly suitable for exportation, being identical in character with the Hartley coals of the North.

The great and increasing demand is shown by the fact that "the export of coal from the Mersey has risen from 150,340 tons in 1848, to 733,982 tons in 1857, being an increase in nine years of 583,642 tons, or an average annual increase of 65,000 tons."

In addition to the lime and coal, there exists in the freehold estate large deposits of ironstone, which can be profitably disposed of to the ironmasters of the neighbourhood.

The vendors of the collieries have agreed to accept the purchase-money in paid-up shares of the company, thereby indicating their entire confidence in the undertaking.

From the reports and calculations of their advisers, the directors are warranted in anticipating that a profit will be realised on the capital at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum.

The directors invite investigation of the calculations, by which the profits of the undertaking are shown, and which, with the reports of the gentlemen referred to, and detailed prospectuses, may be obtained on application to the solicitor or secretary of the company, and reference may be made to any of the directors, and to I. BOOTH, Esq., Hollinwood, Manchester; J. HIGSON, Esq., 94, Cross-street, Manchester; to DANIEL CROSTHWAITE, Esq., and Messrs. THOMAS COGLAN and SON, sharebrokers, Liverpool; and G. A. CAPE, jun., Esq., 173, Fenchurch-street, London.

In the case of shares being paid-up in full, the company will allow interest at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum upon the balance paid-up beyond the sum for the time being called for.

The company being limited, shareholders having paid-up their shares in full are exonerated from all further liability.

Forms of application for shares may be had on application to the secretary, FRANCIS OWEN, Esq., 6, Castle-street, Liverpool; or from any of the directors or referees.

RIO GRANDE MINING COMPANY.

On the "COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE" (Limited Liability).
60,000 shares, of £1 each.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT IN JAMAICA.

RICHARD JAMES CADE HITCHINS, Esq.—CHAIRMAN.
PETER ALEXANDER ESPEUT, Esq., Member of the Hon. House of Assembly.
JAMES DERBYSHIRE, Esq., Member of the Hon. House of Assembly.
WILLIAM GEORGE ASTWOOD, Esq.
WILLIAM GIROD, Esq.

The mines belonging to this company are situated in the parish of Portland, on the north side of the Island of Jamaica, and comprise an area of about 2000 acres. The workings are yet merely preliminary, but they have already yielded upwards of 20 tons of copper ore, which have been sold, chiefly in Liverpool, at rates varying from £12 12s. 9d. up to £24 2s. 5d. per ton; and, as will be seen from the report of Mr. A. Tregoning, under date of 10th June, and appended hereunto, prove the existence of rich mineral deposits, requiring only a very moderate outlay of capital to render these mines immediately productive.

The issue of shares hitherto has been chiefly confined to Jamaica, and consists of about 17,300 shares, of which 10,000 are free; and on those subject to calls, 6s. each have been paid-up. The company is constituted under the Island Statute, 17 Victoria, cap. 32, strictly limiting liability to £1 per share. For the present, the committee of management in Jamaica restrict the further issue of shares to 10,000, applications for which are to be made to the company's agents in England, Messrs. R. HASTIE WILSON and Co., 11, Old Hall-street, Liverpool, from whom every information respecting the mines may be obtained.

REPORT OF MR. A. TREGONING.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 10, 1858.—GENTLEMEN: I have the honour to lay before you my report on the mineral properties I inspected for you in the parish of Portland. The various properties of which you have mining leases adjoin one another, and cover an area of about 2000 acres, which are held by you on an easy royalty of 1-16th part of the ores raised. The operations as yet made consist of mere trial-pits and excavations on some of the numerous copper lodes seen cropping out to the surface on the sides of the precipitous mountains to the north of the Black River, a tributary to the Rio Grande. On account of the numerous lodes and the mineral indications found on these properties, and the trifling mining workings made on them, my report must be necessarily confined to a general statement of their appearance at surface. The workings made on No. 1, Roslyn Castle estate, a plan of which accompanies this report, is an open cutting, of about 16 fms. in length, on a promising copper lode, of from 3 to 4 ft. in width, coursing north-west and south-east, with a northerly underlie; beyond this open cutting the lode is driven on by an adit level to the extent of 12 fms., at the entrance of which there is a sink of about 8 ft. in depth and 8 ft. in length, from which several tons of good copper ore have been raised. In order to prove this lode more effectually, an adit level was commenced a little distance below, but after being driven a few fathoms was suspended. This adit level I would recommend being continued. A sample of the ore taken from this lode, marked No. 1, Roslyn Castle, will show the nature of the ore it yields. A considerable distance below these workings a large mundic lode has been discovered near a waterfall. I also saw several branches and strings of copper ore in the rocks which form the banks of the Back River, and at one particular spot what appeared to me to be the outcrop of a large copper lode. The lode discovered on Chesterfield estate has been laid open at two points, called No. 3 above, and No. 3 below. The workings on the former, I was informed, have yielded about 15 tons of rich copper ore. The lode at this point has a course of about north 4° west, and carrying rich veins of red and purple ore. This lode I consider to be of a very promising nature, and one I would strongly recommend to be vigorously tried. There are also on this property (Chesterfield) other points offering promising indications of a successful result, if fairly tried. One of the principal points to which I beg to direct your immediate attention is on Brookdale, No. 5, where there is a copper lode exposed to the surface down the side of a steep mountain, 27 fms. in length, which, in my opinion, might be worked in stopes open to the surface. The copper ore taken from this lode is of an exceedingly rich character. On the north side of the road, coming up from Port Antonio, on this Brookdale estate, there has been a lode discovered, which is seen on the surface for about 20 fms. in length, having a course south-east and north-west, apparently dipping south-west, which is probably about 14 ft. in width, and may be one of the champion lodes of this district. It has a bold appearance, and is so situated as to allow of its being proved by an adit level brought in from the side of the hill. I had one of the pits made on it cleared out, which was about 3 fms. deep; at the bottom the lode has a promising appearance, consisting of decomposed porphyry, strongly impregnated with green and blue carbonate, together with stones of copper ore. I am informed that there have been about 4 tons of ore taken from the working made on the outcrop of this lode. I have mentioned the leading points to which you have directed your small trials of research; but at Lawrancefield there have been rich pieces of ore found scattered over the surface, and embedded in soft decomposed porphyry, which on a more effectual search would probably be found on the back of lodes, or belonging to some in the immediate neighbourhood, and there are good reasons for believing that many of the other properties ceded to you are rich in mineral indications, and offer, in my opinion, a valuable and extensive field for mining operations. I have taken with much care samples from the principal and most important places opened by you, which I would strongly recommend your having assayed for copper and silver, that you may have valuable data as to the value of ores found in the various places of your properties—a list of the samples accompanying this report. The conditions under which these properties are found are favourable—the climate is good, and the district is inhabited by a large native population, who readily take to mining. Timber and the water-power found on the properties are ceded to the company for the use of the mines for the royalty previously mentioned. The distance from Roslyn Castle to the Embarquidea, Port Antonio, is about nine miles, five of which is a good carriage road, the remaining part is a bridle path. The cost of transporting the ore to Port Antonio from the mines over this road is about £1 per ton. Your present researches have given upwards of 20 tons of copper ore, some of which have realised upwards of £24 per ton. The system I should recommend you to adopt, if possible, would be to pay the natives a certain rate per ton of ore, variable, of course, to circumstances and the richness of the ores obtained; and further, to offer a compensation for the discovery of any lode or lodes not hitherto known to your agent. I feel bound to state that Capt. Wm. Arthur, as far as I am able to judge, has conducted the researches in a manner well suited to their welfare. Either during my stay here, or while in England, it will afford me much pleasure to furnish any further information in my possession respecting these mines, which you, Gentlemen, or any persons interested in their progress may desire. Signed, A. TREGONING.

To the Directors of the Rio Grande Mining Company, Kingston.

Original Correspondence.

THE IRON TRADE—MINING IN ALGERIA.

SIR,—In the *Mining Journal* of last week it is remarked that "the first step towards the development of the mineral resources of Algeria has been made by M. Talabot, whose name is well known in France from his connection with industrial enterprise," &c. As the paragraph does not inform your readers the nature of the mines, &c., perhaps a few observations on the subject may be interesting, from one of a party who recently accompanied M. Talabot on a tour of inspection to his different mines in Sardinia as well as in Algeria.

The iron mines in Algeria are without doubt the most extensive I have ever seen, and the ore produces not only the best grey pig-iron, but crude steel *(spiegel eisen)* at pleasure, and yields in the furnace 66 per cent. of metal: this is the result when smelted alone, but it has been satisfactorily proved to produce much better results when smelted in conjunction with ores of a poorer quality. These very desirable qualities will certainly cause it soon generally to become better known; at present, however, its qualities are fully appreciated in France, to which country it is shipped in considerable quantities. It is smelted with coke near Marseilles, and with charcoal in about 30 Catalan furnaces near the Pyrenees, being sent by rail from the sea to Toulouse. Furnaces in the North of France also use it. Near Bôna it is also smelted by a Parisian company, who have there two well-conducted blast-furnaces; one only is in blast at the present time, using charcoal brought from Corsica, producing with cold-blast 70 tons of crude steel weekly, which is sent to Marseilles, where it is sold at upwards of *nine pounds per ton*. The peculiarity of the pig-iron is its ductility and strength. The mines, or rather open quarries, from which the ore hitherto shipped has been worked, are situated at Rarezas, about seven miles inland from Bôna; these are connected with the Seybonse River by a railway, on which the first locomotive was started last month; another is nearly ready for shipment. The ore is loaded in lighters, and conveyed to vessels at anchor in the roadstead of Bôna. For towing these over the bar, and clearing the channel, a steamboat was sent out from here, and a capacious screw steam-barge, fitted with suitable steam-cranes, &c., will follow in a week or two. By these means larger quantities of ore can be shipped, as the orders have vastly accumulated.

At a few miles distance from the Rarezas Mines is the mountain Mokta el Hadid (the iron quarry), formerly worked by the Romans. This mountain of iron ore is nearly of the same quality as the Rarezas; it is highly magnetic, and contains by the analysis given me—Peroxide of iron, 66·00; protoxide, 29·00; carbonate of lime, 2·20; ditto magnesia, 0·2; silica, 0·2; alumina, 0·6; water, 1·8 = 100. It is, in fact, one mass of ore, apparently all of the same quality, showing to view a face of several hundred yards in extent, and about 400 ft. high; it is calculated to contain in one compact mass not less than 125,000,000 tons above the level of the plain.

It is the opinion of practical men that this ore will be very largely used in this country, as it can be brought here and to Wales at a price that will compete successfully with the ores at present in use; whilst from its superior quality, and the fact that crude steel is made from it, such quantities can now be produced that it will no longer be necessary to allow Prussia and Belgium to take the lead of this country in the production of puddled steel, which at present is the case, solely in consequence of our not possessing the suitable raw material, or being able to procure it at a paying price.

Tees Side Iron-works, Middlesbro', July 7. JOHN PLAYER.

FEAR OF CALLS.

SIR,—Several remarkable instances have lately occurred of shareholders in mines having sold or abandoned their shares prematurely, in consequence of fearing, or disliking to face, further calls, such as in Bryntail Mine, Wheal Glynn, more recently in Wheal Harriett, and probably in Wheal Zion. I am induced, with your permission, to offer a few remarks on the subject, to which I am prompted by a recent perusal of the history of the New River Company; and it may not be deemed out of place to cite such a history, when it is remembered that Sir Hugh Middleton was enabled to bring this work, by means of his own funds alone, as far as Enfield, in Middlesex, in consequence of being the lucky proprietor of a lead mine in Wales, which, as is well known, yielded him an immense fortune, and is actually still at work, realising handsome profits. To make this New River bear upon the question of calls, it will be necessary to sketch its history.

The water was brought into the basin at Islington on September 29, 1613. There were originally twenty-nine shares, the proprietors of which were incorporated under the name of the "New River Company," in 1619, in the reign of James I., who having advanced Sir Hugh 500*l.* to complete the undertaking, became proprietor of one-half the whole work, but without any share in the management. In 1633 (14 years after its completion) a dividend was declared of 11*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* per share. The second dividend was 2*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* per share; whilst, instead of a third dividend, a CALL being expected, Charles the First resolved, as the history states, "to get rid of such an hazardous affair," and sold his moiety in the concern for an annuity of 500*l.* to him and his successors. The royal moiety, so conveyed, was divided into 36 shares, to equal the other moiety, called "Adventurers' Shares," divided into 36 also, being 72 shares in the whole, and called respectively King's and Adventurers' shares. Two of the former shares are burdened with the annuity, which makes the latter shares, in modern phraseology, "preference" ones. If the total cost of the work of bringing the water, by means of a canal, 39 miles may be estimated by the fact that only 500*l.* was required to complete it from Enfield (by the road 10 miles from London), there is probably no such instance on record of a rise in the value of any property in any course of time—the 72 shares being worth at this time in the market no less a sum than *one million one hundred and fifty-two thousand pounds*, or about *sixteen thousand pounds per share!*

Considering the increased value of money in the present day, the "fear of calls" on the part of the unfortunate monarch, however appropriate to the present question, is a rather amusing incident, especially in the history of kings; but the consenting to the alienation of property instead of paying calls certainly was a great mistake; and so it often is with *timid* holders of mining shares, of which your Journal teems with proofs. The *rationale* of the whole question appears to me to be, that what is worth one person's interest *to buy* is worth another person's interest *to hold*, setting aside on the part of the latter any urgent necessity to sell. The history of five dividend mines out of ten (to confine the question to that class of investments) would probably furnish proofs that one-half of the proprietary in each had at some time or other "stepped into the shoes" of some former timid adventurers, and are, as a consequence, now enjoying the fortune which was thus, for want of either a little more almost nominal outlay, confidence, perseverance, deliberation, advice, or whatever else was wanting, thrown away.

Finch-lane, Cornhill, July 8. JAMES CROFTS.

MAIN DRAINAGE OF LONDON, AND PURIFICATION OF THE THAMES.

SIR,—In my communication of last week, upon these subjects, I quite forgot to mention that if the Government persist in making it a *sine quâ non* that no sewage shall pass into the upper part of the river, and thereby necessitate the use of intercepting sewers, I should then recommend their formation (in connection with my plans already published for effecting these objects, and fully described in Nos. 1186 and 1193 of your Journal) in manner following—viz., the constructing of an intercepting sewer on the north side of the river, to commence and proceed from my proposed weir across the Thames at Battersea along the side of the river till opposite Tower Hill, then veering to the left under the hill north of the several docks (so as to avoid their entrances from the river), under the Regent's Canal, and then in the direction of the Commercial-road, and in a direct line from thence across the Isle of Dogs, and along the side of the river into Woolwich Reach. And another intercepting sewer on the south side, which should also commence at and proceed from such weir at Battersea along the side of the river to within a short distance of the Thames Tunnel, then running off to the right in a direct line under the Surrey Canal, south of the Surrey Docks (also to avoid their entrances from the river), into Greenwich Reach, and along the side of the river to East Greenwich, and thence in a direct line also into Woolwich Reach, where such intercepting sewers would admit of any required extension, if at any future time it might be deemed desirable to convey the sewage passing through them lower down the river, to be there or thence propelled onwards under low water level by the copious and powerful streams of water issuing through the central passages of and over my proposed weir, in Blackwall Reach or Bugsby's Reach. These intercepting sewers, passing along the sides of the river in the first instance, being allowed to encroach upon its bed sufficiently to afford increased wharf accommodation, with elevated railways above, supported upon pillars, to admit of passengers and goods being conveyed thereon between the several bridges, and from and to the various wharves, docks, &c., as proposed and submitted by me in the month of February, 1857, to the referees appointed by Sir Benjamin Hall, in connection with another project of mine, for effecting the drainage of London, &c, and afterwards fully described in No. 37 of the *Building News*, and also in No. 1149 of your Journal, in which and in No. 1186, I have also described certain means of collecting, conveying away, and utilising all the excrementitious portion of London sewage, which, if put in practice so as to prevent hereafter any portion thereof from entering and contaminating the ordinary sewers, the water of the Thames or the metropolitan atmosphere would, in my humble opinion, render the employment of such intercepting sewers unnecessary, although, of course an advantage, leaving the cost of their construction entirely out of the question. But, even if adopted, they would never be the means of keeping the river in a state of absolute purity, as it ever must be the recipient of the refuse from shipping, as well as of numerous deleterious substances and fluids cast into it, which no degree of vigilance could prevent, with such an immense population on its banks, which I never can believe will in future be selected for residential purposes now that such inexpensive facilities exist for getting into the country by rail, boat, or omnibus. Neither do I expect any metropolitan extension in the direction of the river beyond Bugsby's Reach in any considerable degree for many years to come, from the lowness of the ground, particularly on the north side; so that the methods now proposed for draining the metropolis to that point may be considered sufficient and final, perhaps, for ages yet to come, without the necessity of incurring any further outlay.

Another advantage, which I have neglected to mention as arising from keeping the river at so high a level above the weir at Battersea, consists in the improvement of the navigation upwards as far as Teddington, which at present is very much impeded by shallows at low water, as well as for affording a supply of any quantity of water for propelling the sewage through such intercepting sewers (if ever constructed) into Woolwich Reach.—*July 5.* W. H. JAMES, C.E.

Eldest Son and Assistant of the unrequited Originator and Founder of the Modern Railway System.*

THE TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

SIR,—When I ventured in your Journal of Feb. 6 and 20 last to call attention to this subject, it was solely with the view of giving my humble opinion as to the impropriety of the attempt then designed to saddle our small capitalists with the risks of this project, by a subdivision of the 1000*l.* shares, and by a rig on the share market. I did intend to continue my observations, and demonstrate, on scientific grounds, the utter inadequacy of the plans in course of execution, but the withdrawal of the proposed conversion of shares induced me to withhold any further opposition till a full and fair trial had been made of the modifications which were deemed by the company conducive to success.

We have now the result of the second experiment, communicated by the telegraph, on the arrival of the *Niagara* and *Gorgon* at Queenstown—the disastrous failure of the undertaking; and it is well it is no worse. Had a storm, such as lately desolated many parts of England, struck with its full force the overweighted ships of the squadron, it is scarcely to be doubted that, in addition to the present disappointment, we might have now to deplore a fearful sacrifice of human life. To avert so awful a calamity, I resume once more the obligation of endeavouring to arouse the attention of the Government, and of your readers, whose influence, on account of their connection with our leading scientific and commercial constituencies, cannot be doubted, to the folly of persevering in a project inevitably doomed to defeat.

Can our Government, with the tests of the experimental cruise in the Bay of Biscay, as well as the present abortive effort before them, conscientiously lend themselves to the further prosecution of an enterprise, where there exists not only the disgrace of repeated frustration, but also the serious probability of the sad catastrophe at which I have hinted, of the foundering of one or both of the noble ships employed to lay the cable? I protest that no nautical engineer of capacity or repute could anticipate any other consequence of the operation with the means employed than that which has been just reported. Is there none such in the pay of the Admiralty to advise Her Majesty's Ministers in so momentous a case? Is our hydrographer merely a draftsman, and our naval surveyor a ship's architect, or simple sailors, without the attainments of an engineer? If so, we pay "too dear for our whistle," as poor Richard says, in allowing them the bounteous salaries they enjoy; for it must be within the experience and competency of any naval engineer to pronounce a condemnation on the plans proposed. I do not say that such a judgment was altogether justified by the first evidence submitted—the off-hand assertion of Murray, and the apparently matter-of-fact survey of Berryman. The heaven-formed bed, "soft as a snow bank," according to the former," and the "telegraphic *plateau*" of the latter, were, it must be admitted, inducements to arrest the imputation of absurdity that the natural inferences from all facts hitherto accredited were calculated to suggest.

It would have been excusable to proceed on such semi-official information were there nothing further to offer for satisfactory adjudication; it would have passed to posterity, as one of the multitudinous instances of official inaptitude to be recorded. What I complain of, and what I call on every sound intelligence to join me in reprobating, is that, having better information, however lately obtained, our authorities should persist in sanctioning the obstinate desperation of a clique of speculators, by lending our ships and seamen, and public funds, to repeat an attempt demonstrable from the previous proceedings to be utterly futile.

I do not specially refer to the cruise in the Baltic, to which, however, I shall have to advert, should your space permit of the continuation of the subject. That was, we were assured, satisfactory, highly satisfactory—an assertion that was repeated by the "own correspondent" of your grand contemporary, to silence the loud murmurs of the Plymouth sceptics, who were told the "satisfactory" was meant in a *Pickwickian* sense, the failures on that occasion having been predetermined, the smashing, twisting, and cutting adrift and loss being part of the play—spare cable to be expended, just to get their hands in. And now, with a vengeance, they have got their hands into that sort of work, for it is said they have *lost* to the tune of 25,000*l.* worth of cable (more probably double the quantity) at the very beginning of the paying-out.

The main points of my impeachment are—First, that having, as if by the way, or of pure accident, obtained a comparatively trustworthy survey of the track of the intended submersion contradictions, in essential and fundamental items, the original case of the promoters of the scheme, our Government should have advanced a step further until the discrepancy was examined; for if not an unintentional and accidental variance, the basis of the project was a swindle, and nothing less. Next, that having taken two false steps in the affair—namely, the omission to verify the interested allegations of the company, and when those allegations were invalidated the sanction of the expedition without due investigation—having, after these two mistakes, attained to absolute certainty as to the nature of the risks involved by the interruption of the magnetic current and the rupture of the cable, it was permitted to the promoters of the company to proceed without having first published Captain Dayman's report, and invited the scientific world to be the jurors of the cause, and without instituting the most complete investigation on every branch of the subject.

It does appear to me that this is a very grave matter, for unless the late Government acted *de parti pris*, the imputation is naturally raised of culpable and reckless folly.

I thus early address you to implore our present rulers not to follow in the footsteps of their predecessors. If Mr. Cyrus Field and the rest of his lot, his coadjutors, are really of "Her Majesty's Service," as his dispatch professes, let there be no hole-in-corner dealing with the business; let us have the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; and, before any further absurdity is committed, let the public be informed why the ships have returned, as well as the minutest detail of their operations; and, further, how the directors of the company can presume to calculate on success with such a series of misfortunes, decisive, to impartial minds, as to the consequence of their rash and ruinous persistence. Your co-operation I also implore, as one of the leading scientific organs, to excite your readers to join my demand for full and prompt investigation, and for the authoritative interposition of the responsible Minister. ECLAIR.

July 6.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

SIR,—According to the report mentioned in my last, the causes of railway accidents are—inattention of servants, defective materials, and excessive speed. In the opinion of the committee, the strict personal supervision of the companies themselves could alone provide against the two first causes; but in case they fail to pay more attention to this point in future they are, as it were, warned that in some way or other they will be compelled to do so. To ensure the carefulness and attention of servants holding responsible posts, I would suggest to the companies the appointment of a superior class of men, with an adequate salary, and who, from their position and education, could the better appreciate and would be more alive to the importance of that responsibility. The remedies recommended for excessive speed are everything that could be desired—not by the companies, but by the public. The committee are of opinion "that it should be imperative on railway companies to establish a means of communication between guards and engine-drivers." The utility of this system has been clearly demonstrated by a number of accidents that have lately happened, and which, had such a system been then in use, would either have been prevented or rendered much less serious. I am, however, at a loss to understand the reason why these means should not be available for passengers also. It is true that with a system of communication between guards and engine-drivers the former would be enabled to signal the latter to shut off steam, reverse the engine, &c., in order to stop the train in case of necessity. The guard would also be enabled to signal to the engine-driver to quicken speed in case of a train coming up behind; or the engine-driver would be able to signal the guard to apply the break in case of a train being ahead. But suppose, for instance, a carriage was to take fire, the chances are most decidedly against the probability of the guard or engine-driver being aware of it in time to stop the train before serious damage is done either to passengers or property. The probability of such an occurrence alone ought to be a sufficient reason why the means of communication should be made available for passengers. I believe the adoption of this means was recommended by the committee at their preceding meeting.

There is another means, conducive not only to the safety but to the comfort of railway passengers, and which would consist in increasing the width of the rails and, consequently, of the wheels. Before Parliament allows the construction of other lines, I would recommend this suggestion to their careful consideration.

There is one "precaution" that the committee opine is better left to the management of the railway boards, which I believe merits much more attention than has been given to it. I allude to railway breaks. The more breaks there are to a train, the more control, I presume, the guard will have as regards the stopping of it. The largest proportion of railway accidents arise from collisions, and if the guard could have entire control over the train many or most of these accidents could be prevented. But as he cannot have the *entire* control, let him, at least, have as much as possible, by providing efficacious breaks, and in larger numbers. The officers of the Board of Trade recommend "the application of additional break-power to the carriages," in their report on the accidents which have occurred during the first four months of the present year.

The select committee appear to have thoroughly investigated the matter. They have found out the "causes," and prescribed the "remedies." The Board of Trade will, no doubt, apply to Parliament for power to carry out their recommendations; and, if a little more activity could be infused into hon. Members, the public would have some chance of being able to travel a short distance per rail without a reasonable fear of loss of life or limbs. I would humbly suggest to railway companies to provide the preventive means recommended by the committee before they suffer the humiliation of being compelled to do so. As far as these means have reference to mechanical contrivances, they will find that there are already innumerable inventions from among which they would undoubtedly find some that would answer the purpose in every respect. Indeed, it has been a matter of no little surprise to me to find that so many inventors have devoted their time and energies to the perfection of appliances for safety in railway travelling, when in no single instance has any encouragement been given them.

In conclusion, allow me to state that I could have quoted numerous accidents that have lately occurred in support of the views expressed in this letter, but have refrained from doing so because, doubtless, they will be still fresh in the memory of your readers, and also because one quotation would have necessitated many others, and thus encroach too much on your valuable space. AN UNINSURED RAILWAY TRAVELLER.

London, July 8.

REWORKING OLD AND DEEP MINES.

SIR,—Among the many important subjects which are referred to in your Journal is that of the vast amount of capital which has of late years been applied to the reworking of old and deep mines. Is it not astonishing to find enterprising men, and men of education too, investing capital for the purpose of scraping these egg shells from which the yolk of the egg has long since been taken? Taking your List as my guide, I find that there has already been laid out in four of these old worthless no less than 400,000*l.*, and yet not one of them is returning a farthing to the shareholders. If we reckon 5 per cent. interest on this money it would return 20,000*l.* yearly—sufficient for the development of any one new mine with ordinary prospects. Now, supposing this 400,000*l.* to be employed in mining, would it not be better to apply it in the opening of new ground, and in exploring lodes from the surface; it would set 20 new mines to work, with a capital of 20,000*l.* each. Can it be doubted that, if the ground be carefully selected by judicious persons, the speculator would meet his deserved reward? I calculate that at least 10 out of the 20 of these mines would, if placed in the right hands to manage, be brought to a profitable state of working before the above sums were expended upon them. Supposing these 10 mines to pay 300*l.* a month each, it would amount to 36,000*l.* yearly, and in 30 years would return over 1,000,000*l.* profits. The other 10 mines would at least return the amount expended on them.

Surely speculating gentlemen must connect themselves with old mines from want of experience, or because they have been great undertakings. From what has been done within the last five or ten years, we might almost expect that the Gwennap Great Consols would be resumed soon, and 200,000*l.* or 300,000*l.* invested in it, to no purpose whatever. Doubtless some captain could be found who would say that there are thousands of tons left in it, that it never looked better than when it was knocked last, that had it not been for so-and-so it never would have been stopped, &c. That there may be a great deal of ore left behind I do not deny; but, the question is, will it pay the cost of working and the interest of the money invested?—No, never. Perhaps some one will say that I am wrong, and that there are many old mines that have been forsaken by the first party and reworked that have paid, and are even now paying, well for working. True, this is the case; but what has been the cause of the abandonment?—in many instances bad management. The pockets of the shareholders have been emptied to fill those of the projectors, or the shareholders have become poor, and from want of capital have been obliged to give up the mine, and leave what has been done for the benefit of others. I know many instance of this, where a large amount of capital has been judiciously expended, but the cost has not been fairly estimated in the beginning; but can any one inform me where a mine 300 fms. deep below adit has been worked to any considerable profit? We will suppose a mine to be 250 fms. below the adit, which is 30 fms. from surface; there would thus be 280 fms. to provide materials, &c., for; it would cost 250,000*l.*, and take three years to clear out the water; and then, as the returns must chiefly depend on the levels below, I will ask—must it not be a good concern to pay 20,000*l.* per annum for 10 years = 200,000*l.* There will be 50,000*l.* interest on the 250,000*l.*, and 130,000*l.* cost = 180,000*l.*; and had the same money been applied to the working of new mines it would have paid cent. per cent., and would continue for 20 years.

My opinion is that it is only in exceptional cases that abandoned mines should be reworked when the depth exceeds 200 fms., and capitalists might do well to consider my remarks before they speculate in the reworking of old and deep mines.

Rose Cottage, Lostwithiel, July 5. JOHN SEYMOUR.

THE GRANITE QUARRIES OF LUXULIAN, CORNWALL.

SIR,—Few among the many scenes to be observed in Cornwall are more remarkable, or better worth a visit, than are the granite quarries of Mr. Treffry, in the parish of Luxulian. There may the visitor see wealth being realised without destruction—the *utile cum dignitate* fulfilled. The whole neighbourhood is covered with scattered rocks (boulders) of gigantic proportions, several (by measure) weighing not less than 300 to 3000 tons. Some are of the most grotesque and fanciful forms, perched as it were on pinnacles, or forming what are technically called logan, or rocking stones. I enclose you a drawing of one of the most remarkable. This stone is elevated about 40 ft., and weighs 70 tons. The hill on which it stands is a boss of the great granite out of which are quarried stones of immense proportions; indeed, their size is limited only to the requirements or to the power of the machinery to remove them. One stone lately split up was of the following size:—54 ft. long, 41 ft. wide, 13 ft. deep, thus containing no less than 28,782 ft., weighing 2056 tons. The master of the quarry pointed us out one of still greater magnitude. These tremendous stones are now being wrought for the dock-yard works at Portsmouth. At these quarries about 80 men are employed, at an average wages of 15*s.* per week. The granite workers call themselves stone masons. The work is extremely hard and laborious, the granite being wrought by means of pointed hammers, called picks; to split these rocks, wedges are used with two small strips of steel, termed feathers. A series of holes, about 3 in. apart, are bored by means of a tool termed a jumper—a bar of iron with steel points, about ¾ in. at the point, so that a man may be literally said to jump down a hole of that small calibre.

These quarries were worked by the late Mr. Treffry, and thousands of tons raised. Care has been taken not to disturb the picturesque. All the extraordinary rocks are tabooed, and in working great care is taken not to impair the romantic scenery of the locality. Near this is the celebrated aquaduct and viaduct of the Par and Newquay Railway, the first ever erected in this country. Such buildings now being common they are not worth describing, but at the period of their erection they were considered wonderful pieces of work. About 1½ mile hence the extraordinary piece of porphyritic rock now forming the sarcophagus of the illustrious Wellington was procured: this was an isolated boulder, or surface rock, erroneously supposed to be unique. Search proves the stone to abound, but of smaller proportions. No doubt it might be quarried if necessary, but the extreme difficulty of polishing renders its adaptation to ornamental purposes impossible. This magnificent piece, so worthily applied, cost an infinity of trouble and expense, and stands now, and will probably remain, unrivalled—like its occupant.

This district is barren of mineral—that is to say, of metalliferous deposits, being in the great granite, on the borders of which metalliferous lodes or veins are chiefly found.

In the quarries at Colkerrow a slide may be seen, forming a most excellent example of these phenomena. Here also the peculiar fracture of granite may be studied with advantage. By going a little east, at Lanliverý, a junction of granite with clay-slate may be observed; and on turning off the high road to Bodmin, about 1 mile from Lostwithiel, in a quarry, a fine lode in granite may be seen, about 1 ft. wide, on the north or right hand wall of which is a leader of copper ore, varying from ½ in. to 1½ in. wide. The rest is capel, quartz, and peach. About 200 fms. south, or rather south-west, in draining the meadows, during the past month, an exceedingly fine tin lode has been cut in the growan: it has been seen about 7 ft. deep, close by an old stream works, but it appears to me that little has been done even by the streamers. My attention had been called to what had evidently been a "Jew's House." There were quantities of charcoal, some of which was quite perfect; but I failed to procure any metallic tin or ore, as I had previously been fortunate enough to do in this parish. There can be but little doubt this port was once in high repute; Lostwithiel being the seat of the Miners' Court, its being granted so many privileges, its situation, and withal the discovery of so many "Jew's Houses," would appear to warrant such an opinion. The whole of the neighbourhood of this town abounds with mineral treasures, probably wisely held secret; few and but partial attempts having been, or being now, made to realise them: future generations will undoubtedly do so, but for the present they remain in their pristine state.

July 5. CORNISH.

MINERAL INDUSTRY OF IRELAND.

SIR,—In my last I omitted to include the marbles of Donegal in the minerals of that county. Let the tourist pause a few hours, and inspect the marble quarries of Dunlui. Supposing he has rested at the beautifully situated town of Letterkenny, and from thence taken his drive to Gwidore, a drive which will amply repay him, he can easily diverge to the picturesque spot where the quarries stand, alas! unworked. Here pure white marble is seen, and also in the neighbourhood an endless variety of others of different shades and colours are found. High towering above the surrounding mountains stand Arigle and Muchish. On the first, auriferous quartz; the second, yielding a most beautiful white sand, valuable to the glass manufacturer. Between Gwidore and Dunfanighie is the once celebrated silver-lead mine of Kildrum; this mine did produce, and would again if worked with spirit, quantities of rich silver-lead ore. The cause of its being in abeyance was a trifling blunder which was made; but, as Ireland is the land of blunders, this slight one may be forgiven. I understood a 50-ft. water-wheel was erected, but when completed the supply of water necessary to drive it was not to be had; so the wheel was removed and the mine stopped, leaving two fine courses of ore in the bottom. A short distance from Kildrum, on the sea shore, after a gale of wind are frequently found human skeletons, also swords, daggers, needles, &c., of bronze, and brooches of gold, with other ornaments made from the precious metal; and this brings me back to the beds of ferruginous earths alluded to in my former letters. Although distant from this part of Donegal 60 miles, loose sand hills surround these beds, and a heavy storm of wind often denudes one portion and covers deeply another with sand. At the part exposed by the gale frequently, as in the other case, human skeletons, swords, daggers, &c., of bronze, and ornaments of gold of curiously ancient workmanship have also been found. One chain (alas! for its value) was submitted to the smelter, and the sum realised was over 1000*l.*, perhaps not half its intrinsic value, was received by the finder. Beneath the hill side on which this bed of ferruginous earth is seen is a well of the purest water, called *Taberivica* (Irish for boiling well). Could some of your antiquarian friends inform me why near these beds are found so many small smelting hearths, not exceeding 18 in. or 2 ft., made with very hard stones? Pieces of unburned charcoal are also found. Surely these were too small to be used for the extraction of the baser metals. That gold did exist in large quantities in Ireland formerly is patent. How was it extracted?—*July 5.* CORRESPONDENT.

P.S.—I have just seen some beautiful specimens from the *bottom* of Milltown Mine; the discovery of such a rich lode in depth (26 fms. deep) in the mine must inspire great hopes for the future. I hear the branch of ore is 2 ft. wide, and the bottom of the winze is spangled all over with spots of ore.

UNPROTECTED SHAFTS.

SIR,—A lamentable accident at Crinnis Mine shows the necessity of attention to this subject, so warmly urged in the Journal at the fall of last year. A young man fell into an old shaft, and was there for two days before he was discovered. Now, the fault must be somewhere. All mine leases have, or should have, clauses by which abandoned mines shall have their shafts properly secured. An action must certainly lie against either adventurers or landowners if accidents occur. Hundreds of shafts are in this condition: the owners of lands in which they occur will do well to see to them, by doing which they may possibly save themselves from great expenses, for they may rely on it an appeal to a jury would convince them the public safety is not to be jeopardised to suit their purposes, or to save their pockets from the outlay of a few pounds.

There have been several accidents during the past year, but because they have happened to poor people, who knew not the law, little notice has been taken. It was so with railways at first. It is not impossible but some gentleman out sporting may meet with an accident of this kind; if so, and his friends seek redress, they will surely obtain it. Then, and not till then, probably, will this subject attract the attention of those who most require it. If they be wise they will shut the stable door ere the steed be stolen.

July 8. VIATOR.

THE DALE MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—I have received a copy of the minutes of the general meeting, held on June 16, at which it was stated I had retired from the board of management, when, in fact, I have never accepted such appointment; neither have I had any control over the affairs of the company beyond being a shareholder, and acting as agent in the disposal of the shares for the company. I purchased my shares on April 1, 1857, at 35*l.* per share, and paid the calls made for the working of the mine.

Since the registration of the company I have been deprived of 61 shares, which have been given towards either the 1000 shares to Mr. Brunton for raising the capital, or Mr. Richmond for the New York machinery. I have nothing to do with such arrangement, and claim my interest, which has been duly signed for in the memorandum of association. I give this in explanation to the many enquiries made by friends respecting my position with the Dale Mine.—51, *Threadneedle-street, July 9.* THOMAS FULLER.

THE WEEDON GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENT AN ELIGIBLE SITE FOR IRON-WORKS.

SIR,—In the report of the speeches in the House of Commons on Monday evening, consequent upon the motion brought forward by Colonel Boldero, relative to the Government clothing establishment at Weedon, the gallant colonel is made to say that Sir Benjamin Hawes waited upon the committee of inquiry, which has been sitting for some considerable period, and stated "that the Secretary for War had been looking into the system of clothing in the army, and had come to the determination that Weedon should be abolished, as an establishment which had not worked economically for the public or advantageously to the soldier." Taking this decision, then, as being decided upon—that the clothing department is to be abolished at Weedon—the question very naturally suggests itself, Could any other project be devised with regard to the very extensive buildings now about to be rendered useless? Every day is developing the mineral wealth of this

* See *Mining Journal*, Nos. 1160, 1163, 1166, and 1167.

beautiful county, and it is computed that there are, taking the lowest computation, at least eighty miles of good ironstone yet to be worked. Could these immense erections, then, not be converted into an establishment for the manufacture of shells, mortars, &c., and other ironwork required by Government? These could be made cheaper than at any other place I know of, Scotland excepted. Pig-iron of excellent quality is produced about two miles from Weedon, and it is stated to be peculiarly suitable for the description of castings I have named. A blast furnace might be erected at Weedon, and the whole process carried out on the spot—first the smelting of the ore, then the conversion of the pig-iron so made into the castings required. WILLIAM BROWN.

Heyford, near Weedon, July 5.

THE MINING MARKET.—We have received the following communications:

From Mr. JAMES CROFTS:—The market during the week has presented little to remark upon, there being still an undercurrent of dulness as regards general dealings; but some life has been thrown into it, nevertheless, in consequence of very marked improvements in several concerns, and in which a large business has been done: in particular must be noted Wheal Harriett, Wheal Edward, Herodsfoot, and Great Wheal Alfred, whilst other mines of less note have admirably maintained an improved position, such as Kelly Bray, Redmoor, West Par Consols, Trelawny, Mary Ann, and South Tamar. Early in the week the result of the sale of Banca tin became known, and the advance being 5*l.* per ton over the last sale, immediate firmness, without, however, any great rise in price, was imparted to such dividend mines as Wheal Providence and Par Consols, which may be taken as a fair type of that class of concerns as perfectly safe to invest in under present circumstances. Non-dividend tin are also, of course, more enquired for, and a noticeable feature is, that for such shares the orders to buy emanate chiefly from Cornwall, and although the movements of that distant extremity of the mining market cannot always be depended upon as *bonâ fide*, there are symptoms about the present operations which renders them reliable to copy. Every other branch of speculative business continues dull in the extreme.

At the meeting of Okel Tor adventurers at Plymouth, on June 30th, the accounts presented showed that the mine was in debt to that date 704*l.*, whilst, prospectively to the end of July, there would be a deficiency of 1061*l.*, which has been nearly provided for by a call of 5s. per share on the 4096 shares. There are 600 tons of mundic on the mine, valued at 360*l.*, and taken as an asset; and, as no estimate is made of copper ore to be raised or sold within the same period, the only dependence for funds to pay costs after July must evidently be further calls. The account is altogether not very cheering, nor will it prove agreeable to large holders who have for a series of years supported the mine, not one of whom is stated to be in arrear of calls. The tardiness of the buyer of the mundic in taking it away may also prove an unfavourable item in finance, but yet it is hoped the predictions of the agent may be realised, since he states, in concluding his report, that he sees "nothing in the appearance of the mine to discourage the shareholders as to its ultimate success."

At the Vale of Towy meeting, held on Thursday, the report was highly favourable for the future, the work in the mine having of late been impeded by an influx of water and a want of miners. The accounts showed a balance of assets of 1464*l.* 5s. 6d., out of which a dividend of 1s. per share was declared payable in 14 days. These shares are partaking of the general dulness of the market, but must be assumed as perfectly safe to invest in, and the lower the price the more advantageous for the buyer. There are at present 169 shareholders. The produce of the stopes, &c., of Catherine and Jane is 53 cwts. of ore to the fathom. It should be observed that this ratio of production will give shortly an increased quantity of ore per month. Ten tons of good ore were sampled on Saturday last, as promised, and shipped for Holywell the same day. Under the excellent management of the agent this mine is being rapidly developed for lead, whilst for the large deposit of iron ore measures are being taken by the management to bring the produce again into the market.—North Frances: Upon orders from Cornwall a large business has been done. It is an improving mine, and great things predicted of it.

At the commencement of the week a sinister report obtained circulation, to the effect that the lode in Wheal Harriett, going east in the 74, was close upon the boundary of Condurrow Mine (a rather serious question for the former mine, if true); but the report was as speedily contradicted as circumstances would permit, although, like all adverse reports, it answered its temporary purpose of depressing the shares. The writer has examined fully into the question, to the best of his ability, and dispensing even with the reports of the very respectable agent of the mine, that the rumour was totally untrue. The elaborate plans of the mine, which can be inspected at the office (assuming, of course, that they can be relied upon, which is not doubted in the slightest degree), show that Condurrow Mine lies due south of Wheal Harriett, whilst the lode is an east and west one, but the underlie of the lode (15 in. in the fathom) would certainly bring it into Condurrow *sett*, 160 or 180 fathoms below the said level, which work, if required, will never be performed in the time of the present generation; and, therefore, the report becomes as much an absurdity (being an impossibility) as the reputed faculty of the Irishman's gun for shooting round the corner. Moreover, a formal contradiction has been given to the report by a letter received from Cornwall, on Wednesday, by one of our most respectable mining firms, and as probably the management of the mine will also publish an authenticated contradiction, by which the injury done to the property will be permanently repaired, this *canard* may be designated as a "weak invention of the enemy," since it could not have been circulated in ignorance of facts.

A correspondent suggests to the writer that he has scarcely gone far enough in the analysis of the various modes of advertising shares, and states "there is one class you have hitherto omitted, who merely offer to buy shares, and when applied to fixing a price far below the market value; also advertising to *sell* at certain prices, and calling themselves *buyers* of the same shares in the same advertisement." These anomalies had not escaped observation, but as they are almost too palpable to mislead they may fairly be left to cure themselves. It is observable already that there is a considerable reform in the matter of advertising, and the adoption of a really sound and *bonâ fide* mode of doing it (if at all) may, therefore, be left to the discernment of the majority of advertisers, whilst exceptions can be dealt with in the usual way.

A very reprehensible practice, as it may be fairly designated, has long existed of parties procuring lists of shareholders in mines, and addressing them with offers of services, generally to buy shares, and especially when some sudden improvement takes place in a mine, the particulars of which, in the due course of things, reaches the market and the brokers or dealers before it can the shareholders. Such gratuitous offers of services should, by the recipients of such letters, at all times be looked at with caution, and since every shareholder in a mine has bought his shares through some broker selected by himself, the attempt to interfere by another broker is scarcely creditable, and certainly nearly allied to the bucolic practice of poaching, and for that and other private reasons is found distasteful to shareholders themselves, on whose behalf principally this notice is taken of the matter.

P.S.—At the last moment, before sending the foregoing to the Journal, a seller suddenly appeared of Wheal Harriett shares at 21s., on the strength of intelligence from Cornwall by telegraph, and business was done in 50 shares at that price. No information, it appears, had then arrived at the office of the mine to throw light upon the cause of such sale. Subsequently the price rose again to 30s. and 35s.; later, the intelligence was waited for to explain the cause of this depression, which at length arrived from the purser of the mine, but in too brief and vague terms to understand thoroughly, since it merely stated "The ore in Harriett had failed." It is hoped further details from some source, whether they be of a favourable character or not, will reach the Journal in time for this week's impression.

From Mr. R. TREDINNICK:—Advices from France are more satisfactory, and the trade is evidently improving; this will shortly be felt in England, more especially as already commerce has recovered to a great extent the crippling pressure of the late panic. At Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Birmingham few complaints are now expressed, and a growing confidence in the future is evidently gaining ground. In America the most friendly and pacific relations with England are openly and loudly advocated, and happily for all, with cordial response at home. Commercial dealings betwixt the two countries are carried out upon firmer principles, and with every prospect of extended and profitable trade returns. The advices just received from Australia speak of fresh gold fields and active markets; we may, therefore, anticipate increased intercourse and more prosperous results for the future than have lately attended our shipments to that important and thriving colony. The July dividends will also circulate a very large sum of money amongst the middle and upper classes, most of which will have to be invested, or otherwise add to the stores of unemployed wealth that now unfortunately retard the onward progress of speculative enterprise. Advices of the harvest being good, and all but secured on the Continent, added to the all but certainty of more than average crops at home, tend likewise to revive hope and activity in many whose career and prospects stood blighted through the withering chill of inactivity. The prices at which copper and tin stand in the market, comparatively with other metals, should also inspire confidence; the satisfactory position and yield of many of our deep and extensive mines are also most encouraging as regards the future; whilst discoveries made at Tolvadden, Harriett, Buller and Basset United, Great South Tolgus, West Basset, Old Tolgus United, and Margery, show plainly that new mines will be discovered from time to time to reward the persevering, enterprising, and industrious miner, whose energies no strata can resist or obstacles daunt in his slow though certain progress.

The market operations of the week have shown more buoyancy, and would appear to indicate more activity, as well as improved prices for the future. Harrietts have been freely dealt in, and with considerable fluctuations; and the public eagerly watch for good and sound dividend shares whenever thrown upon the market. Buyers are readily found for Carn Brea, Basset, Margaret, Trelawny, Mary Ann, Alfred Consols, Providence, Condurrow, West Basset, West Seton, Botallack, South Caradon, Devon Great Consols, and Dolcoath; these form a few of the prizes of the past, and all practically acquainted with mining pursuits can perceive others in the vista of equal importance and value, which can now be purchased at ridiculously low prices. Still the public hesitate to embark: yet wait only a few months, nay, possibly a few weeks, and when the tide of speculative enterprise recovers its fair and legitimate standing, one and all will rush to buy, and great will be the profits to those who enter the arena first, especially with a sound discretion exercised in favour of *bonâ fide* undertakings, situate in good and approved districts, with analogy of profitable mines surrounding, instead of adopting schemes and projects destitute of mineral wealth, and not unfrequently embodying from their creation the very elements of destruction. The first leads to the healthy accumulation of wealth, whilst the latter is equally certain to disperse that which is already acquired.

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO COMPANY.—Mr. Norton (of the firm of Norton, Hoggart, and Trist) submitted for sale, by auction, at the Mart, yesterday, this property, by direction of the liquidators under the voluntary Winding-up Act. The lot included the right of working coal mines at Labuan, situate on the north-west coast of Borneo, extending over 500 acres. The grant of coal extended for 150 miles on the coast of Borneo, from Mengkabong to Tanjong Barram, and is held under a grant from the Sultan from 1846, with the approval of Her Majesty's Government. The stock of implements consisted of wagons, extensive machinery, plant, steam-engines, pumping-gear, and implements, together with boats, live stock, &c., at Labuan, and on the mainland of Borneo. At the end of the year 1856 the implements at Borneo were valued at 6000*l.*, and at Labuan at 13,000*l.*, and by the final balance-sheet of the company, dated March 4, 1857, the expenditure on the mines, taken from their ledger, is stated at 143,724*l.* 5s. 5d. The lot failed to find a purchaser.

BLACK MICA OF THE GRANITE OF LEINSTER AND DONEGAL.—The black mica accompanying the white margarodite of the Leinster granite, similar mica at Ballyellin, Carlow, and the black mica found in the Poisonglen, leading to the pass of Ballyglihan, in Donegal, have been carefully examined by the Rev. S. Haughton, F.G.S., and he regards the black mica of Donegal as certainly identical with that of Carlow and Leinster, and probably the same as the black mica from Petersberg, Wermland, described as Lepidomelane by Soltmann.

Fatal Mine Accident.—At Kit Hill Mine, on Saturday, as Geo. Treffry, mason, aged 20, was pointing down the stack, or chimney, three other men were piling a square of granite on the top to make a finish of this new land mark; one of the stones (6 ft. long, and weighing 6 cwts.) fell over, carrying away the scaffold which the deceased was standing on: he fell some 70 ft., pitching on his head, and broke in the skull. He lived 1½ hour after. It being the pay-day, the accident was witnessed by the proprietor, Mr. W. Bailey, Captains Collom and Olgers, and nearly all the men in the mine. Treffry's elder brother, being the contractor, was on the top at the time, with two others, who were placed in great peril. Mr. Bailey accompanied the deceased to his friends' house, after which he addressed the men, explaining how they ought to live, as life was so very uncertain. The deceased had long been a Bible Christian preacher.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

VALE OF TOWY MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly general meeting of proprietors was held at the offices, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, on Thursday,—Mr. FIELD in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed. A statement of accounts was exhibited, from which the subjoined is condensed:—

Balance last audit	£ 651	18	9			
Ore sold	2942	4	6	= £3594	3	3
Mine cost, Jan. to March	£1486	17	11			
Royalties	236	15	2			
Income tax	7	2	2			
Discount on ore bills	13	5	7			
Stamps	1	18	3			
Merchants' bills	383	18	8	= 2129	17	9
Balance in favour of adventurers				£1464	5	6

The nett profit on the three months' working was 812*l.* 6s. 9d.

A very elaborate report, fully detailing the working and prospects of the mine, was read, which concluded thus:—

"At surface we have built and set up two new capstans—one at Bonville's, the other at Field's shaft; almost built and set up a new whim at Nant shaft; made 64 fms. of rail-road, built two large passes at Field's shaft, also two at Bonville's shaft, together with a quantity of other surface work. We have at present 11 pitches working by 26 men, at tributes varying from 2*l.* 10s. to 6*l.* per ton of lead. At present, both north and south, our mine is looking very encouraging for a lasting and remunerative one. Since our last general meeting we have opened ground as follows:—Driven on the course of the lode, 106 fms. 0 ft. 11 in.; sinking shafts, 5 fms. 3 ft.; winzes and rises, 30 fms. 0 ft. 6 in.; stoping, 85 fms. 3 ft. 9 in. = 238 fms. 4 ft. 2 in. Exclusive of cutting shaft and winze, plats, &c., the persons employed areas follows:—Tutwork men underground, 78; tributers, 26; kibble fillers and landers, 11; enginemen, 5; sawyers, carpenters, and smiths, 8; surface labourers, 8; boys and girls on floors, 54; agents, dresser, pitman, and timberman, 5. = 195, exclusive of carriers of lead, coal, timber, &c.—T. HARVEY, S. HARPER.

P.S.—The reason we did not sample more lead last month was that, while changing our pitwork, the water rose, which delayed us a week. Since writing the above report the 60 south is looking much better; the lode has come in again and formed quite regularly, about 2½ ft. wide, producing stones of lead 9 or 10 lbs. weight."

Mr. POWELL believed the shafts were in very excellent order.

The CHAIRMAN replied in the affirmative. The next question was how they were to deal with the balance? They had not quite earned 1s. per share, he thought, however, under all the circumstances, they might declare a dividend of 1s.

Mr. POWELL considered, when the skips and guides were put in, an increase in the returns was a matter of positive certainty.

The CHAIRMAN: Mining was uncertain; but according to all human probability it would be the case.

A resolution was then unanimously carried that a dividend of 1s. per share be made.

Mr. CROFT wished to know the exact state of the accounts.

The CHAIRMAN said they would have in hand 464*l.* 5s. 6d. after payment of the dividend. He had been on the mine twice since the last meeting, and everything appeared to begoing on most satisfactorily, and as soon as the skip and guides were in the returns would be increased considerably. They were looking forward to a great improvement in the 60 both north and south, and the stuff coming from the 50 end was all that could be desired, and the lode was very large.

Mr. HOPGOOD would be glad to be informed whether the Chairman considered the mine was looking as well as at the last meeting. As several different reports had gone forth, he was anxious for a specific answer, that it might go to the public.

The CHAIRMAN said there were alterations in the value of the different ends. Some were richer, and some poorer; but, upon the whole, it was looking as well as he had ever seen it. They now had the lode in the shaft; and instead of paying 38*l.* per fathom for sinking, they will now sink it for 25*l.*

The proceedings then terminated, with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

WEST PAR CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly general meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of the company, Bishopsgate-street, on Tuesday,—Mr. S. W. DAUKES in the chair.

Mr. MURCHISON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

The following report, from Capt. Webb, was then read:—

July 2.—The following is my report for the general meeting. The 65 level is being driven south to the east of the great cross-course, to intersect the lode we are working on in the 45; this level (the 65) is letting out much water, which has drained the 45 as dry as possible; this is a proof the lode is of a large porous character to a great extent. We are sinking No. 2 shaft below the 45 as a winze for the 65; the lode here is 3½ ft. wide, with a little tin. Dawke's shaft is being sunk below the 45; the lode here is worth 20*l.* per fathom for tin and copper. We are stoping in the bottom of the 45, east of Dawke's shaft, where the lode is 4 and 5 feet wide, worth 30*l.* per fathom for tin and copper. We find the 45 driving east is too shallow to pay for opening out, and it will be preferable to send on a 55 fm. level into our extensive ground eastward; this will be done as soon as we get Dawke's shaft to the 55. We have one party of men making Dawke's shaft with a complete incline to surface; this shaft is well arranged for working the mine almost to any depth or extent. We have offered for sale about 200*l.* worth of copper, and tinstuff at surface that will produce from 2 to 3 tons of tin, but the surface water will not admit of our stamping much at present; we propose putting up more stamp-heads to we worked with the underground and other water, to drive nine heads; this, with the fourteen heads already erected, will enable us to return the tin without steam stamps, until the mine is laid open more extensively. Our returns will be continuous, but we have much work to do in laying open the mine before it will be very abundant. There is no doubt on my mind but that our perseverance will be rewarded with a good and lasting mine.—J. WEBB.

The CHAIRMAN said they had the mine inspected by Capt. Charles Thomas, as some remarks had been made that the works were not carried on in so satisfactory a manner as they should be. As Capt. Thomas had reported upon the mine on a previous occasion, the committee considered it desirable that he should again examine the workings. He (the Chairman) would now call upon the secretary to read the report.

Killirose, Camborne, June 23.—I have this day inspected the above mine. The following is my report and opinion of the prospects, and also of the present and contemplated mode of working:—The engine-shaft is sunk diagonally 65 fms. from surface. Nos. 2 and 3 shafts, lying eastward from the engine-shaft, are both sunk to the 45, now being sunk below that level, as described below. Two lodes have been discovered, and wrought as follows:—1. Lode west of cross-course: The 45 fathom level is driven west 48 fms., and a few fathoms east of cross-cut; and the 65 fm. level driven east of cross-cut 24 fms. to the cross-course; a small quantity of tin and copper was met with in these explorations, but not in sufficient quantities to pay the cost of working.—2. Tin and copper lode east of cross-course: This was cut by a cross-cut in the 45 fm. level, driven north from the above-described lode. The 45 has been driven east on this lode about 90 fms.; a little tin was raised from the level and the back not far east of the cross-cut; the last 40 fms. in length, up to within 3 or 4 fms. of the end, show a very good looking lode, about 4 ft. wide, underlying north about 4 ft. in a fm., from which, together with some little stoping of the back, some rich copper ore and some good tin have been raised. No. 2 shaft is being sunk below the 45 now about 8 ft. below that level; the lode at the shaft is 4 ft. wide, of a promising character for tin. No. 3 shaft, still further east, is sunk 1 fm. below the 45, and a stope extended eastward from the shaft about 4 fms., and that about 9 ft. below the level, giving every facility for judging of the value of the lode going down below the 45, the deepest point yet reached on this lode; for this 4 fms. in length I think the present bottom is worth for copper and tin nearly 40*l.* per fathom. The killas near the lode is traversed by small strings of rich copper ore falling in with the lode in depth, which is a favourable circumstance. The present end is passed into reddish killas, which is not very productive in this locality, and as the end is only about 60 fms. short of the boundary of Par Consols Mine, and, as far as can be judged, too shallow to expect much ore from, the driving is properly suspended. It is said above that the 65 fm. level is driven on the other lode as far east as the cross-course. As soon as the cross-course was cut through the whole of the 45 fm. level, 90 fms. in length, full of water before, was at once fully drained, which was not expected for the next two or three months; hence the pumpwork just set to work by an horizontal rod, worked by the steam-engine, is not required, nor is it likely to be before the shaft is sunk to the 65 fm. level—a great relief to the engine, which has besides this a great deal of work to do. The lode can now be worked dry much cheaper than it could be if wet, and the black ore can now be saved, which if broken in water would be partly carried off by it. A cross-cut will forthwith be driven southward, east of the cross-course in the 65, to intersect this lode, and, when intersected, the same level to be driven east under the copper and tin ground standing in the bottom of the 45. It is said above that the 45 end is driven to within about 60 fms. of the Par Consols boundary; it should be stated, however, that the length on the line of the lodes in this mine will be much more at deeper levels; the underlie of the lode north will account for this. I understand that the Par Consols Company are sinking a new shaft from surface at about 40 fms. from their western and your eastern boundary, showing the ground about the boundary at deeper levels, as well as that already discovered going below the 45 westward from it, on being explored, will probably be found of value. On the whole, the prospects are good, and very greatly improved during the past few months, holding out great encouragement to hope for a profitable mine soon after the 65 is communicated to No. 2 shaft, and on its way beyond it to No. 2 shaft, under the richest part of the lode in the 45. The 65 can be driven probably at the rate of 5 fms. per month. As to the mode of working, and that suggested by Capt. Webb, I beg to say that I cannot suggest anything better. He proposes to continue the work above described, and to use No. 3 shaft for the sump or deepest shaft below the 65, after the communication is made there. That would require another steam-engine, the size to be determined according to the circumstances at that time. Captain Webb proposes to erect a wheel, to be worked by the water drawn out of the mine, for stamping a portion of the tin being raised. As a general rule, a steam-engine will perform more work acting directly on the work to be done than by lifting water for working a wheel; but there are here some rather strange objections to the direct working of a stamps, with the engine at work at the same time drawing water; besides, at some seasons of the year the wheel will be assisted by some surface water, which can be brought to run over it. Owing to these circumstances, I could not object to the erection of a water-wheel for stamping tinstuff. I congratulate you on the greatly improved condition and prospects of the mine.—CHARLES THOMAS.

A statement of accounts, from March 30 to July 6, was exhibited, from which the subjoined is condensed:—

Balance last meeting	£148	17	6			
Ore sold	459	0	3			
Calls received	469	12	2			
On account of forfeited shares	31	5	0	= £1108	14	11
Mine labour cost, Feb. to May	£902	13	10			
Office expenses, solicitors' charges, &c.	38	9	4	= 941	3	2
Balance at Commercial Bank				£167	11	9

The CHAIRMAN explained, by a plan, the present position of the workings. There were strings of rich ore in the killas near the lode, sinking under the 45, which would fall into the lode in depth, so that there was every prospect of its increasing in value as they went down. It was already worth nearly 40*l.* per fm. In three months' time they expected to begin to drive east and west at a 55 fm. level.

Mr. WILSON said they had better make a call sufficient to pay off all the liabilities, as he considered the prospects of the mine at the present time most excellent, and being out of debt must improve their condition.

The CHAIRMAN, in answer to a question, said the shaft was down 2 fms. below the 45.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired how many men they had sinking the shaft?

Capt. WEBB replied, six.

Mr. MITCHELL said they ought to get down to the 65 as quick as possible, and he considered they ought to have nine men at the shaft instead of six.

Mr. LELEAN said, after hearing the reports they had, he did not think any shareholder would be niggardly. There could be no doubt but that they had a rich mine, and they ought not to be in debt. He believed West Par Consols would be as great a mine as any in the county, and they ought to make ample provisions for its proper development.

The CHAIRMAN said they could not have stronger evidence of the confidence Captain Webb placed in it than the fact that every shilling he had received for his services was embarked in the mine.—The report and accounts were then unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said the next question was their financial position: Capt. Webb considered he could find sufficient returns to pay current labour cost, and they had better make a call sufficient to pay off all the liabilities.

Mr. WILSON said 1s. call would clear up all the debts.

Mr. LELEAN considered that course would place the mine in a far better position, and would most cordially agree to the call.

Capt. WEBB, in answer to a question, hoped it would be the last call required.

Mr. WILSON then proposed a call of 1s.; which was seconded by Mr. MITCHELL, and carried unanimously.

Mr. LELEAN suggested that discount, at the rate of 2½ per cent., should be allowed upon the call, if paid before July 20.

Mr. TATE wished to know Mr. Murchison's opinion, as to allowing discount.

Mr. MURCHISON said, if they allowed the discount it would be more than paid by the advantage in being out of debt with the merchants. In other mines in his office they had been acting on that principle, and the result was, that out of a call of 1000*l.*, they probably got in 800*l.* or 900*l.* on the day it was payable; on the other hand, in West Par, calls made six months ago had only been received within the last two or three weeks, and the defaulters had the advantage of the discoveries which had been made from the working of the mine with the money of those who had paid punctually.

After some discussion, a resolution was carried that a discount of 2½ per cent. be allowed upon all calls paid on or before July 20; and an arrangement made by Capt. Webb with the agent of Earl Mount-Edgecombe, to pay 10*l.* a year water rent, was confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN was glad to inform the meeting that the produce of the copper ore sampled was 12½ per cent.—A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

COLONIAL BANK.

The forty-first half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Wednesday,—Mr. JOHN GUINNEY HOARE (deputy-chairman) in the chair, in the absence of the Chairman (Mr. C. Marryat) from illness.

Mr. CALVERT (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the following report:—

In compliance with the provisions of the Charter, the directors now lay before the proprietors the following statement of the debts and assets of the corporation on Dec. 31, 1857, and of the profit made during the half-year ending at that period, namely:—

DEBTS.			
Circulation	£ 287,584	1	8
Deposits and other liabilities	1,560,624	19	0
Paid-up capital	500,000	0	0
Reserved fund	4,955	14	4
Profit	30,758	12	7
Total	£2,383,923	7	7
ASSETS.			
Specie	£ 256,040	14	3
Due to the bank in the colonies, on bills discounted and purchased, including those past due	934,258	11	10
Due to the bank in the colonies on current accounts	22,022	2	10
Due to the bank in London, on bills remitted, cash at bankers, &c.	1,166,567	3	2
Bank premises and furniture, in London and the colonies	5,034	15	6
Total	£2,383,923	7	7

The directors have much satisfaction in stating that the opinion which was expressed in their last report, that the effects of the monetary crisis upon the business of the bank would not prove serious, has been found correct, for, although some loss will ensue, it will not be important, and it has been entirely provided for. They also report, with pleasure, that the accounts of the half-year just concluded show, as far as they have been received, that the business was going on satisfactorily. From the amount of profit, as stated above, the proprietors will observe that the directors would be justified in now proposing an increased rate of dividend; but they are so much impressed with the propriety of establishing, as early as possible, a substantial reserved fund, and from what has passed at former meetings they feel so sure of the concurrence of the proprietors in that view, that they abstain from doing so for the present, and recommend that out of the profits of the half-year ending Dec. 31, 1857, which amount, after providing for income tax and doubtful debts, to 30,752*l.* 12s. 7d., a dividend be made of 3 per cent., being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of the corporation, which will require 15,000*l.*, leaving 15,758*l.* 12s. 7d. to be added to the reserved fund, which will then amount to 20,714*l.* 6s. 11d.

A PROPRIETOR thought a bonus of 2 per cent. should be given in addition to the dividend.

The CHAIRMAN had fully expected that the report would have been unanimously received, for it was the most favourable one ever presented; and he very much regretted the absence of Mr. Marryat, who, during the ten years he had occupied the chair, had devoted himself to the interests of the bank, and had succeeded in bringing it into its present favourable position. The directors were just as anxious to get a bonus as the proprietors, but they must bear in mind that they had a heavy debt upon them, and were obliged to look anxiously to that debt. They could now report a balance in their favour, but considering that their capital was 500,000*l.*, and that they were constantly liable to loss, he did not think that the proprietors would consider 20,000*l.* too large a reserved fund. They hoped before long to be in a position to give a bonus, in addition to the dividend; but whether so large a one as the hon. proprietor asked for he could not say. He (the Chairman), in reply to a question, stated that the business for the last six months had been quite as satisfactory as for the previous six months.

The report was received, and the resolution declaring a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, payable on and after July 13, was unanimously carried. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

THE LONDON COAL TRADE.

Importation of sea-borne coals into London in June, 1858	Tons	271,702
Imported from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1858		1,576,508
" " June 30, 1857		1,512,793
Increase in present year	Tons	63,710
Delivery in June amounted to		269,291
Delivery from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1858		1,617,479
" " June 30, 1857		1,533,486
Increase in present year	Tons	83,993
Coals by railway and canal in June		75,687
Coals by railway and canal from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1857		632,475
" " June 30, 1858		608,127
Decrease in present year	Tons	24,348

There has not been much alteration in the London coal trade since our last, and we cannot speak very highly of its immediate prospects. A slight increase is observable in the returns representing the quantity entering the Thames, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, and a noticeable falling off in the supplies by railway and canal. Beyond this there is nothing in the present state of the trade to call for special comment. We annex a statement of the quantities shipped from the respective ports:—

Ships.	Ports.	Tons.
240	Newcastle	81,682
106	Senham	26,289
204	Sunderland	72,274
18	Middlesbro'	4,269
215	Hartlepool and West Hartlepool	50,460
22	Blyth	4,659
108	Scotch, Welsh, Yorkshire, &c.	22,069
913	Total Tons	271,702

—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

An account of the number of vessels and quantity of coal and coke sent to London and other ports in the United Kingdom, from the under-mentioned places, in the month of June, 1858:—

Port.	Ships.	Tons of coals.	Tons of coke.
Newcastle	956	160,019	1823
Shields	9	930	—
Blyth	71	10,268	—
Amble	9	930	—
Sunderland	628	127,930	5
Seaham	—	58,040	—
Hartlepool	486	93,637	148
Stockton	6	846	—
Middlesbro'	125	14,960	—
Hull	8	986	—
Goole	131	8,875	—
Grimsby	4	520	—
Swansea	262	19,479	5918 culm.
Cardiff	494	54,168	1335
Llanelly	166	19,778	—
Newport	462	44,730	10
Pembray	98	6,902	—
Troon	—	15,924	—
Ardrossan	—	4,346	—
Ayr	82	7,854	—
Irvine	—	2,068	—
Alloa	17	1,231	—
Borrowstoness	71	3,856	1080
Inverkeithing	10	504	—
Maryport	250	27,049	227
Whitehaven	194	17,346	145 culm.
Penclawdd	12	862	—
Charlestown	54	4,784	—
St. David's	8	518	—

—*Brown's Export List.*

The Admiralty require 10,000 tons of South Wales coals, for steamers—tenders before July 13.

The Bridewell and Bethlehem Hospitals require 680 tons Lambton's or Hetton's Wall's-End, and 200 tons Llangennech Welsh coals.

The Incorporated Society of Licensed Victuallers require 70 tons of Wall's-End coals—tenders before July 31.

COALS AT WOOLWICH AND PORTSMOUTH.—Yesterday was published a return of all coals tried at the Woolwich and Portsmouth dockyards, specifying the description, the evaporative power, the amount of ash, clinker, and smoke, &c. The return was moved for by Mr. Liddell, M.P. The details are given at great length, but there is no formal report on the merits of the different coals.

Count de Lardarel, the proprietor of the lakes containing boric acid, for which Tuscany is celebrated, has just died at Florence. The immense fortune he has left behind is the result of the profits realised from the extraction of the substance, for which he invented most ingenious and economical contrivances.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

WHEAL CHARLOTTE continues to open well, the end of the levels having greatly improved since the last meeting. The tribute pitches are yielding large quantities of copper ore, worth from 7*l.* to 8*l.* per ton. The last sale, on June 10, was 1140*l.*, which gave a profit of 300*l.* on the two months, and the next sale will be far greater. The sales of copper ore have increased from 400*l.* to 1140*l.* during the year, as will be seen by reference to the *Mining Journal:* 25,000*l.* has been laid out on this property, and now selling at 7*l.* per share, or about 7000*l.* for the whole mine. This is a good investment, and remarkably cheap, as a great rise will take place in shares at an early date.

HULLOM MINE.—Further attempts at this place, like many others, have led to fresh discoveries. A bed of clay between two tin lodes has been met with, which is suitable for pottery purposes. A fresh lode of tin has been found. Had mining been brisk, this old and once favourite property would have been worked by the same party as the Pencorse Consols (now a promising and leading mine, having paid her way for four months, and able to do so for four more without further discovery), abandoned for the same cause—the panic of 1847. This property will before long attain equal celebrity with its sister mine.

From ANGARRACK CONSOLS, Capt. James Barratt reports that they have several large and very promising lodes, which will, without doubt, prove productive in a little more depth. The engine-shaft is situated between two groups of lodes, and underlaying towards each other.

PENCORSE CONSOLS.—The proprietors of this mine are now doing what they should have done three years since—erecting suitable machinery for dressing their produce cheaply and properly. A water-wheel has been purchased, and sump buddles, &c., being built. The recent improvements in these mines render this step absolutely necessary. The quantity of ore now raising could not well be returned by hand. Many hundreds of tons have been undercut, and will be wrought at a low tribute. Considerable demand exists for blende, of which the mine is one of the largest producers in this kingdom. The price has gradually improved from 35s. to 85s. per ton, with every likelihood of a further advance. A demand has arisen for shares in this mine, chiefly from Cornwall. Several enquiries have been made for them in the London market, but we believe few are held in London, it being principally a Leeds proprietary.

WHEAL EDWARD.—Although such different opinions, and various reports, have emanated from so many experienced agents, this mine appears to survive the storm, and once more take a good position, not only in the share market, but by better proofs—the samplings and future sales. No mine has been so run down as poor Edward and its agent; it is to be hoped that the mine and Capt. East will, ere long, justify his past reports by the future samplings.—SHAREHOLDER.

AT WHEAL MARGERY the prospects are very good indeed; they are raising large quantities of ore, and the mine is improving.

Within the last fortnight a valuable discovery has been made on the Sigford Estate, in the parish of Ilsington, Devon. A rich lode of copper ore has been opened on within 10 ft. of the surface. The sett, which is called the SIGFORD CONSOLS, is situated within about half a mile of the junction of the slate and granite, about one mile north of the Ashburton United Mine, and two miles south of Yarner. This discovery, which is unquestionably one of the best yet made on the eastern side of the moor, will, no doubt, give a considerable impetus to mining operations in the Ashburton and Bovey districts, particularly when taken in connection with the fine property of the Ashburton United and the Yarner Mines, both of which are more than realising expectations.

LEEDS AND ST. AUBYN MINES are greatly improved of late. At the last account meeting the agents promised to have 5 tons of black tin for the ensuing month's sale; it turned out nearly 6¼ tons, and realised the sum of 381*l.* 2s. 6d., which more than paid cost.

The PROVIDENCE MINES are yielding large quantities of tin. The next dividend is expected to be 3*l.* or 4*l.* Shares are likely to advance in price immediately.

ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED.—The pitch in the bottom of the 40, west of Ransom engine-shaft, is looking splendid. The men are working it on tribute, at 7s. 6d. in 1*l.*, and are expected to break 100*l.* worth of tin this month. The accounts generally from the mine (which are, no doubt, regularly forwarded to you) are of a most encouraging character.

IRON MINING IN CORNWALL.—Our previous notice on this subject alluded to the suspension of shipping at the Restormel and Grey Mare Mines, and to the continued activity in some of the western iron mines. We find, on enquiry, that at Par iron ore of a very superior quality can be shipped at prices which we never contemplated. The mine near this place can be worked at a nominal cost, the lode being driven on into the side of a hill, without any waste either of material or power. A railway from the level conveys the ore to the ship's side, without trouble. The superior quality of this ore commands a ready sale. The quantity being shipped is immense. Near St. Austell, also, excellent iron ore is being raised. The utmost economy is practised, and the proprietors express themselves satisfied with the adventure and prices realised. We are, therefore, bound to suppose a profit is being made. At Truro large quantities are also being exported. Still, it cannot be denied there is not that activity in Cornish iron mining which existed twelve months since. We sincerely hope it may revive at Wheal Hannah; an engine-house is being erected, but as they propose to work both copper and tin lodes the mine cannot be termed an iron mine, though this mineral will be raised.

Since the above was written the following communication has been received:—On Monday last upwards of 80 iron miners were discharged from the works of Mr. Whitford, St. Columb, thus verifying our doubts, expressed some three weeks since, whether iron could be profitably worked in this county at present prices. This decision will cause considerable distress to many families of industrious, hard-working men. This will also be a great injury to the ports of Truro, Newquay, and Padstow; it will also be a serious blow to the small shipping employed in the conveyance of the ore.

Capt. Bishop (late of South Wheal Frances, now of Lewis Mines), Capt. Daw (of Carn Brea), and Capt. Roberts (of West Basset and other mines), have inspected TRESORTHADOWNS MINE, near Tolvadden, and speak well of its prospects and merits, and confidently recommend it as one of the best mining fields for investment in the county. The sett is about to be worked by Capts. Michael Martyn and John Vivian, and we wish these good miners every success their abilities deserve.

WHEAL VIOLET (late Wheal Marshall, St. Stephens).—This promising mine, which was abandoned solely from the quarrelling of the adventurers, is, we understand, to be immediately resumed, under the management of Capt. John Webb, of the Great Hewas Mine. The opinion of all practical men during its last working was most decidedly that, if properly developed, it would make a profitable mine; but where orders and counter orders prevail, where divisions of council are the rule, no mine, however intrinsically good, can prosper. We hope this will not now be the case. So many miners being out of employment, labour will be cheap, and the reworking of this mine a mitigation of the otherwise probable distress.

At the GREAT HEWAS MINE, activity appears in every department, bespeaking a good mine and good management. Some fine tin is being returned from the western part. The proprietors have reason to be satisfied with the adventure, which will ere long produce the desired results.

Mr. BARNIER, a French gentleman, and Mr. CHARLES WADSWORTH, an American, students from the Ecole des Mines, Paris, have been on a tour in the Devon and Cornwall districts. They have visited the Devon Great Consols, Restormel, Fowey Consols, &c., gathering all the information they can procure. They express themselves in most gratifying terms on the politeness and attention they have experienced from all parties, and the readiness with which every process, and the nature of the mineral veins in the different localities, have been explained and communicated. They leave with a high impression of the Cornishmen's ability, politeness, and candour.

As a proof of the prostration of trade, it may be mentioned that not only is the price of iron so low as to render the production of the ore (except under peculiar circumstances) unremunerative, but even the washing of the beautiful bister brown (commonly called umber), practised near the Indian Queens, has been entirely suspended, *pro tem.*, a large quantity remaining on hand unsold. This was much in request for paper-staining purposes, for which it is admirably adapted. It is found near Chiverton, in a lode in whitish killas, and is the only vein of the kind at present known. It is extremely light, resembling, except in colour, dried peat. The article is of very late introduction, and gradually increased in demand, until from 8 to 10 tons per month were required. Although the washing has been suspended, raising the article is continued. So careful is the preparation required to be, that none but the most perfectly clear spring water can be used; the least fouling of the stream by rain or accident would destroy the beauty and purity of the colour; it is, therefore, carted a distance of four miles from the place of its production to the mouth of an adit whence issues the desired perfectly limpid stream. This discovery is said to pay well, and illustrates the necessity of attention to every substance met with in geological searches; for, though known to exist for many years, its practical utility and worth are only just now ascertained and appreciated.

MINING IN JAMAICA.

The mining advices from Jamaica, which are of growing interest and importance, come down to June 10, and comprise the following:—

CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED.—A. Tregoning, J. Martin, June 1: Stamford Hill Mine: This morning the rise from the back of the 35 fm. level has been holed to the shaft from the surface. We have now to square down the shaft and prepare it for the reception of the pump-work to the 46 fm. level, at which point we have been employed fixing the timberwork necessary for the erection of the gear of the small sinking pump, which has been used for sinking this shaft on the underlie of the lode below this level. We have given the greater part of the road remaining to be made to various parcels of natives, by which we find a very considerable saving of both time and money. We are glad to state that two parts of the boiler (the tube) is at Provost, and we expect the other part will arrive there this evening, which will be brought up to the mine as soon as the road is completed, which, if the May rainy season does not prevent us, will soon be accomplished.

WHEAL JAMAICA COPPER COMPANY.—June 10: Mr. Tregoning is now busily engaged in St. Andrew's, making the surveys of Castle James, Cassell, and Mount Woolfrys, belonging to this company. He expects to complete all his work so as to leave here in the next packet for England. The mine agent, Mr. G. B. Nethersole, is at present engaged going over the above properties with Mr. Tregoning, but the sub-agent at Charing Cross writes from that mine, under date June 8, as follows:—The lode in the end of the 65 fm. level north is about 5 ft. wide, of much the same appearance as when first intersected, composed of green and blue carbonates, and occasional spots of copper ore, with a large stream of water issuing from the end. The ground continues favourable for driving. We have driven during the last week 1 fm. 5 ft. The ground in the end of the 65 fm. cross-cut is a little harder for driving, but still intersected throughout with veins of spar and copper ore.

ELLERSLIE AND BARDOWIE MINING COMPANY.—June 10: The workings at Salisbury Plain continue to improve. Ore is now coming down in quantity, and we could ship 50 tons by the *Mary Allan*, but the committee have not decided whether to use that vessel, or to wait a short time longer, so as to dispatch a much larger shipment. Mr. Tregoning is now at the mine taking his final survey, and his report will be transmitted as soon as received. We could not be going on better.

RIO GRANDE MINING COMPANY.—Mr. Tregoning has officially reported on the mining properties of this company; his report is so full and conclusive, that we need only refer to its very interesting and important details, which speak sufficiently for themselves, whilst they are so thoroughly corroborative of everything Mr. Sawkins saw and stated in 1856. These mines are now looked upon as the most promising in Jamaica, and will soon prove their own value. [Mr. Tregoning's report is appended to a prospectus of the Rio Grande Mining Company, advertised in another column of this day's Journal.]—R. HASTIE WILSON AND CO.: *Liverpool, July 5.*

GRYLLS'S ANNUAL MINING SHEET,

FROM JUNE 30, 1857, TO JUNE 30, 1858,

Containing the quantity of copper ore sold from each mine, British and foreign—Average price per 21 cwts., and the amount of money—the average standard, produce, and price for the year, both in Cornwall and Wales—the total amount of ore, fine copper, and money—Each company's purchase—And the particulars of copper ores sold at the Ticketings in Cornwall, from June 30, 1839, to June 30, 1858, both inclusive:—

CORNWALL.	Tons ore.	Amount.	Price.
Agar, Wheal	223	£ 1,296 16 6	£6 5 0
Alfred Consols	4133	26,373 2 6	6 6 6
Anna, Wheal	970	5,352 19 6	5 4 0
Arthur, Wheal	760	2,940 0 6	2 13 6
Basset, Wheal	5078	38,381 8 0	7 11 0
Bedford United Mines	2505	13,463 4 6	5 7 6
Boiling Well	587	3,257 3 6	5 11 0
Botallack	829	9,914 6 0	10 17 6
Bray, Wheal	200	575 5 0	2 17 6
Buller, Wheal	6253	31,903 7 0	5 2 0
Calstock Consols	501	3,286 7 6	6 11 0
Camborne Vean	436	2,215 15 6	5 1 6
Carn Brea	3512	14,327 15 6	4 1 6
Carrack Dews	431	2,666 14 6	6 4 0
Carvannall	365	2,272 12 6	6 14 6
Charlotte, Wheal	543	3,865 8 0	7 2 6
Clifford, Wheal	3465	20,123 1 0	5 16 0
Clijah and Wentworth	358	2,122 5 0	5 18 6
Collacombe	1498	8,450 11 0	5 13 0
Comfort, Wheal	269	368 8 0	1 7 6
Condurrow	1349	7,532 11 6	5 12 0
Consols	355	1,706 12 0	4 16 0
Copper Hill	743	4,013 11 6	5 8 0
Craddock Moor	1184	10,641 18 0	9 0 0
Creegbrawse	240	1,047 4 0	4 7 6
Devon and Cornwall	1531	7,923 4 6	5 3 6
Devon and Courtenay	156	767 7 0	4 19 6
Devon Buller	299	1,798 4 0	6 0 6
Devon Great Consols	23986	128,133 11 0	5 7 0
Dolcoath	602	2,895 11 6	4 9 6
Duke of Cornwall	1314	4,380 16 0	3 7 0
East Alfred Consols	320	2,555 15 6	7 19 6
East Basset	282	1,951 10 6	6 18 6
East Pool	1822	8,478 8 0	4 13 0
East Rosewarne	205	1,602 16 0	7 16 6
East Russell	292	2,767 2 0	9 9 6
East Tolgus	379	2,328 18 6	6 3 0
Edward, Wheal	1885	9,710 16 6	5 3 0
Ellen, Wheal	671	3,301 10 0	4 18 6
Emma, Wheal	706	4,549 10 6	6 9 0
Fowey Consols	4541	29,692 8 6	6 10 6
Franco, Wheal	286	1,250 7 0	4 18 0
Friendship, Wheal	1550	14,481 3 0	9 7 0
Gawton Copper Mines	418	1,280 13 0	3 1 6
Gonamena	864	6,018 17 0	6 19 6
Grambler and St. Aubyn	383	7,368 1 0	19 5 0
Great Wheal Alfred	2375	12,607 7 6	5 8 0
Great Wheal Busy United	3388	9,847 4 6	2 18 0
Great Crinnis	771	3,485 7 6	4 10 6
Great Sheba Consols	711	1,277 17 6	1 16 0
Great South Tolgus	3401	23,019 7 6	6 19 6
Halamanning	410	3,742 5 0	9 2 6
Hingston Down	1392	7,835 17 6	5 12 6
Holmbush	1055	10,199 3 6	9 13 6
Kelly Bray	1265	5,449 0 0	4 6 0
Lady Bertha	234	924 6 6	3 19 0
Levant	1324	6,452 1 6	4 17 6
Margery, Wheal	849	4,227 17 6	4 19 6
Marke Valley	1633	6,233 17 6	3 16 6
Mary Great Consols	176	1,151 17 6	6 11 0
North Basset	3776	23,136 13 6	6 2 6
North Wheal Busy	188	1,202 18 6	6 8 0
North Crofty	679	3,504 2 0	5 3 0
North Frances	151	1,021 16 0	6 15 6
North Pool	691	3,360 10 6	4 17 6
North Wheal Robert	1278	8,319 0 6	6 11 0
North Roskear	2471	16,329 19 6	6 12 6
Okel Tor	166	308 7 0	1 17 0
Par Consols	3753	33,584 10 0	8 19 0
Pembroke and East Crinnis	882	4,291 9 0	4 17 0
Perran St. George	486	1,458 10 6	3 0 0
Phœnix Mines	5093	27,375 3 6	5 7 6
Rosewarne United Mines	1052	7,095 4 0	6 17 0
Rosewarne Consols	151	477 0 0	3 3 0
Russell, Wheal	282	858 2 0	3 1 0
Seton, Wheal	2408	12,717 17 6	5 5 6
Sortridge Consols	914	6,023 3 0	6 12 0
South Bedford	440	1,144 2 0	2 12 0
South Caradon	4818	49,535 12 0	10 5 6
South Crenver	1074	3,529 19 6	3 5 6
South Crinnis	2067	13,042 6 0	6 6 0
South Crofty	820	4,340 6 0	5 5 0
South Ellen	536	2,714 4 6	5 1 6
South Frances	6110	41,338 6 0	6 15 0
South Tolgus	2139	16,033 19 6	7 16 6
St. Aubyn and Grylls	195	1,408 0 0	7 4 6
St. Day United Mines	1865	10,928 18 0	5 17 0
Sundry small mines	3686	19,868 16 6	5 8 0
Tavy Consols	424	1,695 10 6	4 0 0
Tehidy, Wheal	371	3,334 8 0	8 19 6
Tincroft	2273	12,060 6 6	5 6 0
Tolvadden	955	7,241 19 0	7 11 6
Trebarvah, Wheal	311	2,123 11 0	6 16 6
Treloweth	375	2,595 3 0	6 18 0
Tresavean	1510	4,334 14 6	2 17 6
Tretoil	311	1,565 14 6	5 0 6
Trevoole	542	2,195 10 6	4 1 0
Tywarnhaile	248	1,008 9 0	4 1 6
United Mines	8891	41,149 9 6	4 12 6
Unity Consols, Wheal	355	2,179 18 0	6 3 0
West Alfred Consols	1032	3,679 13 0	3 10 0
West Basset	6977	42,395 7 6	6 1 6
West Caradon	3899	27,421 13 0	7 0 6
West Crinnis	340	2,068 15 0	6 1 6
West Damsel	1755	9,254 10 0	5 5 6
West Fowey Consols	752	6,747 13 6	8 19 6
West Seton	5232	37,526 14 6	7 3 6
West Stray Park	340	2,252 10 6	6 12 6
WALES.			
Algiers	296	3,230 18 6	10 18 0
Bahama	203	2,743 8 0	13 10 0
Bampfylde	212	3,962 8 0	18 14 0
Berchaven	5591	55,436 1 0	9 18 6
Burra Burra	894	18,039 18 0	20 3 6
Carmen	204	1,858 8 6	9 2 0
Chili	1495	25,986 17 6	17 8 0
Cobre	11792	179,345 12 0	15 4 0
Cuba	1929	30,158 7 6	15 12 6
Estrella	215	690 1 0	3 4 0
Garrucha	271	2,157 3 0	7 19 0
Great Barrier	338	4,871 12 6	14 8 0
Hamburg Regulus	171	7,296 14 0	42 13 6
Holyford	274	4,380 18 6	16 0 0
Huelva	391	1,429 10 6	3 13 0
Knockmahon	3646	34,549 9 0	9 9 6
Laxey	264	2,092 1 0	7 18 6
Namaqualand	2945	88,289 18 0	29 19 6
Parys	224	678 4 0	3 0 6
Peninsular	362	3,200 5 6	8 17 0
San Fernando	328	3,720 13 0	11 7 0
Santiago	924	16,719 16 6	18 2 0
Seville	512	5,367 19 6	10 6 0
Spanish	1149	9,051 19 6	7 17 6
Sundry small mines	1726	22,695 4 6	13 3 0
Sydney	133	1,651 8 0	12 8 6
Wanereenooka	202	4,057 11 0	20 2 0

Particulars of Copper Ores sold in Cornwall, from June 30, 1857, to June 30, 1858.

Copper ores	(21 cwts.) 183,292	Average produce	6⅜
Fine copper	11,764 tons 3 cts.	Average standard	£135 1s. 0d.
Amount of money	£1,083,728 18s. 6d.	Average price	£5 18s. 6d.

Particulars of Copper Ores sold in Wales, from June 30, 1857, to June 30, 1858.

Copper ores	(21 cwts.) 36,891	Average produce	14¼
Fine copper	5240 tons 8 cts.	Average standard	£117 12
Amount of money	£533,662 8s.	Average price	14 11

TOTALS IN CORNWALL AND WALES.

Copper ores	(21 cwts.) 219,983	Fine copper	17,004 tons 11 cwts.
Amount of money	£1,617,391 6s. 6d.		

Particulars of Copper Ores Purchased by the Copper Companies, from June 30, 1857, to June 30, 1858.

Purchasers.	Tons ore.	Fine copper.	Amount.
Mines Royal Copper Company	11,202	808 12	£ 76,915 15 3
Vivian and Sons	33,458	2492 5	234,220 4 11
J. Freeman and Copper Company	14,358	946 11	84,774 2 3
Pascoe Grenfell and Sons	27,402	2074 9	195,997 6 9
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	22,183	1757 7	165,525 5 8
Williams, Foster, & Co. and Crown Co.	43,577	3702 13	357,014 8 2
Spitty Copper Company	5,939	457 0	45,500 16 4
Mason and Elkington	24,436	1686 4	158,426 3 7
F. Bankart	12,636	1016 6	100,465 10 8
Copper Miners' Company	11,945	1021 17	98,298 14 10
C. Lambert	10,373	537 15	48,502 10 1
Newton, Keates, and Co.	247	30 0	2,782 10 0
British and Foreign Copper Co.	1,279	287 15	29,885 17 6
Ravenhead Copper Co.	397	89 17	10,241 11 0
Pocket Nook Co.	551	86 0	8,860 9 6

POWER OF GUNPOWDER.—The amount of force exerted by 1 lb. of gun powder is 221,240 lbs. raised 1 ft. high.

FOREIGN MINES.

COPIAPO MINING COMPANY.—May 15: At Checo Mine, the 20, west of Harman's shaft, stoping west, produces 2 tons of 12 per cent. sulphuret per fm. In the western sett, the chiflon No. 1 has been given out to quintaleros, and is yielding 1½ ton of 16 per cent. carbonate per fm., and a small quantity of the best class ore. In the 40 west they are in daily expectation of meeting a good course of ore, as they are now passing the cross-cut, and have just cut a small string of blue sulphuret, being vertically below the large courses known as the green lode. The quintaleros have extracted largely this month of a yellow carbonate of 12·5 per cent. from the main south lode east; this was formerly not considered of a saving class, but has improved in quality. At Dulcinea the estimated produce for April was 607 quintals, of the value of $1450·62. The shaft is now down 21¼ varas, and the mine is still looking very promising.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Extracts of despatch from the commissioner, dated Guanaxuato, May 27:—Mine of Jesus Maria y Jose: The operations during the previous month have been very favourable. The extraction for the four weeks has amounted to 4580 cargas, of which 2080 cargas have been produced by buscones, and sold for $9326, half of that sum belonging to the mine. The remaining 2500 cargas, extracted by herramientas de hacienda (day workmen), and reserved for beneficiating, may be considered as worth fully $5000 more than the cost of extraction, deducting the half buscone sales from the amounts of the memorias (weekly outlay). The buscones are employed on about 30 campos, or points, in the various works of San Pontaleon, San Maximo, San Pedro, and San Pablo, and they continue in a state similar to that reported before, giving ore varying from threads and small bunches to a surface of 1½ vara wide. The most productive labores (works) are reserved for the herramientas de hacienda. These are the pozo of San Miguel, 7 varas long in ore by 4 varas wide, but the width is in two parts, a block of tepetate intervening; this pozo has reached a depth of 11 varas, and is on the point of communicating with the frente of Santa Victoria. In the frente of Santa Victoria the ore is of an excellent quality, 7 varas high by 4 wide. In the frente of Santa Margarita, in the same level, the lode is of a similar width, but not so good; and the pozo of Dolores is in good ore, but must be suspended in consequence of the insecure state of its upper wall, which it will be necessary to support with stone work; this is the first difficulty of the sort we have had. A fresh pozo will be sunk on one side, and afterwards driven under the present. The canon, or level, of San Gabriel is still be driven forward with little change in the character of the lode. We have received at the haciendas, during the four weeks, 2546 cargas of good ore.—La Trinidad: Nothing new to report.—Quicksilver: I have just purchased a small lot of 21 flasks, at $56½ per quintal, ready money, its scarcity having caused, of course, increase in price. Stock in use and in store, 11,748 lbs. 8 ozs.

FORTUNA COMPANY.—June 16: Canada Incosa, West of the Engine-shaft: The 5th level, east of La Gloria winze, is worth ¾ ton per fm. The 6th level, east of Addis's shaft, is worth ½ ton per fathom; the lode is disordered by a cross joint. The 5th level, west of Buen Provecho, is worth ½ ton per fm. The 4th level, west of Kendall's winze, is not to value, but the lode contains spots of ore, and looks a little more kindly than for some time past. The 3d level west of O'Shea's, on north branch, is worth ½ ton per fm. The lode in the 3d level, west of Romerio's cross-cut, still continues poor. Clavel winze is down below the 6th level, and is worth 3 tons per fathom.—East of the Engine-shaft: The ground in the 4th level, east of Fortuna winze, still continues very hard, and the lode is small and poor. The 3d level, east of Kennedy's shaft, is unproductive. The 2d level, east of Michell's winze, is worth 1½ ton per fm.; the 2d level, west of Carro's winze, is worth 1 ton per fm. Garcia's winze is unproductive at present. Carros shaft is still going down in old workings, which are very wide.—Los Salidos: The 3d level, west of Alvina's winze, is worth ¾ ton per fm. The 3d level, east of San Gabriel shaft, is worth ½ ton per fm. The lode in the 2d level, east of Cologan's winze, contains occasional spots of ore, but nothing to value. We have set a new winze to sink below the 2d level, 38 varas east of San Gabriel shaft; the lode at this point is large and promising, worth 2 tons per fm. Barrinuevos winze is worth 1½ ton per fm. Morris's engine-shaft is worth ¾ ton per fm. Cologan's shaft is not to value. The tribute department is looking much as usual.

LINARES LEAD MINING COMPANY, June 26: Pozo Ancho Mine, West of Engine-shaft: The 85, west of cross-cut, is at present unproductive. We have intersected more lode south, carrying spots of ore. The 75, west of Carillo's winze, is worth 1 ton per fathom. The 41, east of Warne's shaft, is suspended. The 41, east of ditto, is worth 1¼ ton per fathom. The 31, west of Cecilio's winze, is worth 1 ton per fathom, and has improved considerably since last report.—East of Engine-shaft: The 35, east of Cuevas, is not to value, but the lode is carrying a little ore on the north side. The 75, east of Shaw's shaft, is unproductive. The 65, east of Jorge's winze, is suspended. The 65, east of Thorne's shaft, is worth ¾ ton per fathom. The 65, west of Fernando's winze, is unproductive. The 55, east of Martinez winze, is not to value; the lode is large, composed of calcareous spar; this level is nearly communicated with the level west of Gomez cross-cut. The 55, west of Gomez cross-cut, has not been reset.—North Lode: The 65, east of Taylor's shaft, is worth 2½ tons per fathom, lode very promising and regular. The 65, west of ditto, is worth 1 ton per fathom. The 65, east of Thorne's cross-cut, is unproductive at present. The 55, east of Gomez winze, is worth 2 tons per fathom, and has improved considerably since last report. The 55, east of ditto, on south branch, is worth 2¼ tons per fathom, and the lode is a very promising one. The 45, east of Antonio's winze, and the 31, east of Field's cross-cut, are unproductive; the lodes are still bearing fast north.—Field's Lode: The 45, east of Field's shaft, and the 31, east of ditto, are still unproductive. The 20, east of ditto, is worth 2¾ tons per fathom. The cross-cut driving north of Thomas's shaft, to intersect the north lode at the 65, has been stopped; in driving this cross-cut some branches were met with, which from their insignificant appearance we were unwilling to believe to be the north lode, but regarded as the middle lode; the underlie, however, in Luis's winze, has convinced us that we were wrong, and they are really the north lode; we have accordingly commenced driving east of the cross-cut on these branches. The cross-cut north of Fernando's winze will be communicated with the level east of Taylor's in a day or two. Lloret's winze is suspended. Guillermo's winze is also suspended. Baeza winze, west of Carrillo's, is worth 1½ ton per fathom. Luis winze is worth 1¾ ton per fathom. Juan's winze is worth 1 ton per fathom; the lode has fallen off considerably since last report. Bantislas winze is worth 2½ tons per fathom, ground somewhat harder, but still very promising. Madrid winze is worth 2½ tons per fathom, and the lode a very kindly one. Bailen winze is unproductive. Linares winze is worth ½ ton per fathom. Bastos winze is not to value. Lupion's winze is unproductive at present. Enrique's winze is not to value. The lode in Warne's shaft is worth 4 tons per fathom for the length of the shaft. San Jose shaft is worth ½ ton per fathom, and is down the required depth for a 31 fathom level.

WILDBERG MINING COMPANY.—Z. Walls, July 3: I am sorry to say that the timbering of Michael's shaft has taken more time than we at first anticipated, therefore the sinking is not yet resumed, but will be on Monday next. We shall also at the same time commence to drive west in the deep adit level to meet the end coming east from the Turken sink. There are now about 20 lachters of ground standing between both the drivings, which we hope will be excavated in four months from this date. We intend removing the Englishmen from Michael's to Carter's shaft, where they must commence forthwith to cut ground for cistern, fixing lift, &c., preparatory to sinking below the 10 lachter level. The cross-cut driving north to cut the Dornergang lode was driven during this past month 8 lachters, and we have now about 8 more to reach the lode, which I have no doubt we shall find very good for silver-lead ore, as the two sinks going down on the same lode from the level above are worth for each sink full 60*l.* per lachter. The end driving east from Carter's shaft in the deep adit level, on the Erbteiftersgang lode, continues quite as good as last reported, and will produce 3½ tons of silver-lead ore per lachter. The mine throughout is looking well; we shall sample, on Monday next, 210 tons of silver-lead ore for June, and I have no doubt, from the present appearance of the different bargains and pitches, but that we shall return an equal quantity for July.

LUSITANIAN MINING COMPANY.—June 27: The Palhal Mine, on Basto's Lode: The ground in Taylor's engine-shaft, sinking below the 38 fm. level, is still very hard. The ground in the 38 cross-cut, driving north towards Basto's lode, is without alteration to notice. The ground in the 38 cross-cut, driving south of Taylor's engine-shaft towards the Mill lode, contains more spar than formerly. The lode in the 28, driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth full 1 ton of copper per fm. The lode in the 28, driving east of the same shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, composed of quartz and stones of ore. The lode in the 28, driving west of River shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, composed of quartz and fine mundic. We shall resume the driving of the 28, east of River shaft, by two men, next week, where the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of hard quartz. The lode in the rise above the 8, east of River shaft, is 4 ft. wide, composed of rusty quartz, with a branch of good ore worth ½ ton per fm. for the length of the rise. The lode in the adit level, driving east of Pinto's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, composed of a little flookan and killas. The lode in the adit level, driving south-west, is 2 ft. wide, composed of killas, flookan, and quartz; this is on the slide lode. In this level we have cut a small branch going more to the west as in a westerly direction, but as yet we have not seen enough of it to say if it is Basto's lode or not. The lode in the stopes No. 1, in the back of the adit level, east of River shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, worth ½ ton of good ore per fathom. The lode in the stopes No. 2, west of Butler's winze, in the back of the 18 fm. level, is 1½ ft. wide, worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the stopes No. 3, in the back of the 28, west of Tavara's winze, is 1 ft. wide, worth 1 ton per fm. The lode is the stopes No. 4, in the back of the 28, east of Fontouro's winze, is 2 ft. wide, worth 2 tons per fm. The lode in the stopes No. 5, in the back of the 28, west of Fontouro's winze is 1½ ft. wide, worth 1½ ton per fm. The lode in the stopes No. 6, in the back of the 28, east of Oleveira's winze, is 2 ft. wide, worth 2 tons per fm. The lode in the stopes No. 7, in the adit level, west of Taylor's engine shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, containing some good black ore.—Mill Lode: The lode in the rise in the back of the 18, west of the cross-cut, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 1½ ton per fm. for the length of the rise. The lode in the 18, driving east of the cross-cut, is 6 inches wide, composed of flookan and a small string of ore, but nothing to value.—House Lode: The lode in the 10, driving east of the old shaft, has been taken down, and is found to be 1 ft. wide, composed of flookan and quartz, interspersed with lead, but insufficient to value. The ground in Oak shaft, sinking below the 10 fm. level, is still hard for sinking through. We think we have the north lode coming into the shaft, and after sinking about 3 ft. more shall prove it by cutting a plat at the 20 in the north side of the shaft. In the small shaft on Basto's lode, about 100 fms. west of Taylor's engine-shaft, the lode is near 2 ft. wide, composed of a little gossan and prian with quartz; its underlie is very regular.—Carvalhal: The ground in the new adit level, driving east, is somewhat harder than it has been for some time past. The lode we are now sinking on is an east and west one, and underlies north 2½ ft. per fm.; its size is 3 feet, and composed of soft spar, gossan and prian, and carries a very regular north wall.

DHURODE MINING COMPANY.—The Master of the Rolls has made a call of 10s. per share on the contributories of this company.

LIVERSEDGE IRON COMPANY.—The Master of the Rolls will proceed to settle the list of contributories on July 28.

MITRE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.—The petition for the winding-up of this company has been dismissed by the Master of the Rolls.

NATIONAL PATENT STEAM FUEL COMPANY.—Sir R. Kindersley will proceed with settling the list of contributories on July 19.

A large number of visitors from the North of England and London have been in Cornwall of late; the "Times" coach, running through Launceston from Exeter, has conveyed a great many. It may not be amiss here to state the facilities which exist for travelling by the various routes. This is the most eligible for the northward. From Plymouth are omnibuses to Truro, as well as the mail coach; steamers ply to Fowey, Par, Falmouth, at nominal fares; from Falmouth a small steamer runs up the beautiful river to Truro, at a shilling fare only; from London to Falmouth, Penzance, and Dublin every week—indeed, the facilities for cheap locomotion were never so available as at the present season. This is wise of the Cornish folks.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Mr. Robert Longbottom has resumed his position as managing director of the institution. Great changes and improvements will be made under the new management; the directors under whom it will in future be conducted being determined that light, agreeable amusement shall be so united with popular science as to render the entertainments unique, intellectual, and pleasing.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABBEY CONSOLS.—J. Trewin, July 5: The lode at the engine-shaft is composed of quartz and blende, producing a little lead. The lode in the 10, east of the engine-shaft, is yielding some saving work for lead; the lode in the rise, in back of this level, is worth 6 cwts. of lead per fm.; and the stopes are yielding 7 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the 10, west of engine-shaft, is producing a little lead, and is presenting a more favourable appearance. The lode in the winze sinking below the adit, west of engine-shaft, is yielding about 4 cwts. of lead per fm., and more promising. The stopes in back of the adit, west of said shaft, are worth 8 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the 10 end, west of the eastern shaft, has met with no particular change since last reported; the stopes in back of this level are worth 10 cwts. of lead per fm. No change to notice in the winze in bottom of the adit, west of the eastern shaft, during the past week.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—T. Trelease, T. Hosking, July 7: No alteration in the lode in Field's engine-shaft, sinking below the 160, since our last report. The north lode in the 140, west of the flookan, is about 1 ft. wide, containing good stones of ore, but not to value; this lode in the said level, east of the flookan, is worth 10l. per fathom. We have intersected the north part of the main lode in the cross-cut south at this level, and cut into it about 2 ft.; this part of the lode, so far as seen, is composed chiefly of spar and capels, producing stones of ore. The main lode in Davey's engine-shaft, sinking below the 120, is much the same as last reported; this lode in the 120, east of said shaft, is 3 ft. wide, unproductive; this lode, in No. 1 winze, sinking below the 110, is worth 25l. per fathom; this lode, in the 110, is worth 15l. per fathom. The south branch in this level, east of said shaft, is worth 12l. per fathom; this branch in the 100, east of said shaft, is worth 5l. per fathom. The north lode in the 70, east of the flookan, is 3½ ft. wide, producing some very good stones of ore. All our other operations are much the same as for some time past.

ASHBURTON UNITED.—Wm. Hosking, July 8: During the past week, we have been engaged at Totnes in unloading the engine and other machinery from the vessel, and have brought the greatest part of the same to the mine. The engine-house is now completed, and the masons will finish the stack in a day or two, when they will commence building the boiler-house as fast as possible. The engineers will also commence fixing the engine at once. We have completed opening and securing with timber Parry's engine-shaft, and divided and cased down the same, fixed ladder-road, &c., from surface to adit, a depth of 22 fms., and have also erected a horse-whim at this shaft, and commenced drawing with the same. We shall now get on in clearing the adit level west of this shaft as quickly as possible. I have set a pitch on the Beam lode, in bottom of the adit level, about 20 fms. east of Parry's shaft, where we have discovered a good lode of tin, which is apparently going down in whole ground. I have this afternoon sampled a few tons broken from this pitch, which produces nearly 2 cwts. of black tin per ton of stuff. The tribute pitches in the other parts of the mine continue to turn out well. We are getting on as fast as possible in clearing the cross-cut adit to Brother's copper mine, and hope to get in on the course of the lode by the middle of next week. We shall commence tramming the tinstuff from Teague's shaft to the stamps on the new incline road at once. We should have begun about this before, but have been waiting for the chain from Cornwall to work it with. Our carpenters are rapidly progressing with the erection of the new 12 heads of stamps. I am pushing on all the different works throughout the mine as much as possible, and on the strictest consistent scale of economy.

BALLYMONEEN.—W. Barkla, July 3: The winze sinking below the 15 is without any change worthy of notice, still producing a little sulphur; sunk since last report 3 ft.: total, 6 fms. 5 ft. I hope to have the adit level west secured by about Tuesday, and put the men to drive. In driving the adit level east we have stones of sulphur; driven since last report 3 ft.: total, 34 fms. 0 ft. 3 in.

BALLYVIRGIN.—D. Macdonald, R. Pellow, July 1: We have put to pile, since last report, 3 tons of lead, 2 tons of copper, and 25 tons of mundic, and are still very short of water for dressing purposes.

BARF.—W. Mitchell, July 7: The ground in the cross-cut is spotted throughout with copper ore; we are anxiously looking forward to cutting the lode, which will give us 1000 ft. of ground to stope away. In the old workings we have a good branch of lead, and have a large piece of unwrought ground, from which we are breaking fine lumps of solid lead. We shall prove the new lode by the time you arrive at the mine. All is at present going on well.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Mitchell, July 8: During the past week, the sumpmen have been engaged in looking up the pitwork and rod, &c., from the engine-shaft, and are now engaged fixing bed-plank in the same, which will be completed by the latter part of the week, when the sinking of the shaft will be resumed. The shallow adit level has been re-dialled by Capt. Davey, and I find the level is not sufficiently advanced to commence rising against the shaft; the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, gossan, and a little black copper ore; this level is driving by six men, at 6l. per fm. In the middle adit level there is not sufficient air at present for six men, the dry weather having very materially decreased the water supplying the waterfall; the end is now driving by six men, at 9l. per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, capel, mundic, and a little copper ore.

BEDFORD UNITED.—Jas. Phillips, July 6: The lode in the 130 east is 3 ft. wide, worth from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fm.; the stopes in bottom of this level are yielding as follows:—Paull's stopes, 5 tons; Huggins's, 6 tons; and Jackson's, 6 tons per fm. The orey part of the lode in the new shaft is 2 ft. wide, worth from 3 to 4 tons per fm. The lode in the 115 west is 2 ft. wide, worth from 2 to 3 tons per fm. The lode in the 103 west is 2 ft. wide, worth 3 tons per fm. Warne's stopes, in the bottom of this level, will yield from 3 to 4 tons per fm. The lode in the 47 east is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. The lode in the 35 east is 2½ ft. wide, composed of gossan, spar, and ore, and yielding a little saving work, a very promising lode. No alteration in any other part.

BOILING WELL.—J. Delbridge, July 3: In the engine-shaft, sinking below the 60, the lode is from 3½ to 4 ft. wide, stones of ore. In the 60 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, stones of blende and lead. In the 60, east of King's, the lode is 4 wide, stones of ore, not to value. In the 50, east of King's, the lode is 9 in. wide, good branch of blende and lead. In the winze sinking below the 40 the lode is 9 in. wide, good tribute ground. In this winze we have the south part of the lode which was met with south of Austin's, which is promising to open up some good ground. In the 40 cross-cut, south of Austin's, the ground is favourable, and getting wet. In the 20, west of Austin's, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding some good lead, but not tribute ground. In Austin's shaft we have completed as deep as the 20; we find the ground hard for breaking, and afterwards completed to timber the shaft, consequently it takes up our time; from this day we shall put twelve men in the shaft and urge it down with all speed. The engineers are getting in the engine as fast as is required to do the work well; we are urging the fixing of the engine with all possible speed.

BRONFLOYD.—M. Barbary, July 6: Setting for July: To stope back of deep adit, on south lode, east and west of James's rise, by six men, 10 fms. or the month, at 2l. 10s. per fm., yielding ½ ton of ore per fm. To take down south lode in deep adit, west of No. 2 shaft, for 6 ft. wide, by two men, at 4l. 10s.; this part of the lode will also yield ½ ton of ore per fm. The 17 on the south lode, east of the cross-cut, by two men, 2 fms. or the month, at 4l. 15s., the lode yielding ½ ton of ore per fm.; the same level west by two men, 2 fms. or the month, at 4l. 10s. per fm.; the lode here contains a little ore, but is not rich at present. To stope back of this level, also west of cross-cut, by four men, 6 fms. or the month, at 2l. 15s. per fm.; the lode on an average yielding 1 ton of ore per fm.; to stope same level east of cross-cut by four men, 6 fms. or the month, at 2l. 10s. per fm., yielding ½ ton per fm. To drive the 17, west of No. 2 shaft, forward on north lode by two men, 1 fm., at 6l.; the lode contains a fair mixture of ore, and is opening out stoping ground. The new adit had been previously set to six men, for 20 fms. certain, at 3l. 10s. per fm. Our dressing operations are proceeding favourably.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach, July 8: The 10, driving east of No. 6 cross-cut, on the north part of Bryntail lode, during the past week produced small cubes of lead ore, also a mixture of the latter. The most productive part of the lode has in the last three or four days dipped south, which will soon be regained by the angle the level is now being driven on; at this point the indications are very encouraging. The winze sinking under the 10 is now 3 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. deep, perpendicular; here the footwall has been intersected, and the lode improved in quality; it is now producing from 7 to 8 cwts. of ore per fm., and there is still standing south of the winze the most productive part of the lode, 10 feet in width; this I intend to cross-cut when the winze is sunk 7 fms. The cross-cut north towards the lode from the perpendicular shaft, in the 20, has been extended in the past week 8 feet—total, 2 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. From the appearances of the operations in the 10, and the length of orey ground already seen in that level, I have every confidence in opening out a good mine when the cross-cut shall intersect the lode in the 20.—P.S. The quantity of ore I have estimated the winze to produce per fathom is the minimum; the winze is 3½ ft. wide, consequently I expect the lode standing south will produce ore in proportion to the winze, if not a greater quantity.

BULLER AND BERTHA.—W. Goss, July 8: The men have this week been engaged in casing and dividing down the shaft, so as to draw the stuff with a horse instead of manual labour. This being done, I purpose to drive a 10 fm. level east, where good indications can be seen for making copper ore, and I hope to get the shaft 2 fms. deeper in 10 days from this time, and prove the present character of the lode, which is composed of gossan, mundic, quartz, and some spots and stones of ore; I think a further improvement will take place.

BWLCH CONSOLS.—R. Northey, July 6: The lode in the 70 is still improving, worth for lead 15 cwts. per fm. The men sinking the winze from the 50 to the 60 have given up their bargain, in consequence of so much water: when the 60 reaches that point I have no doubt but that it will let the water down, and we shall resume sinking. I have nothing new to notice in any other part of the mine since last reported.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, July 6: The following bargains were set on Friday last:—The 50 to drive east, by four men, at 15l. per fm., lode small. The 10 west, by four men, at 5l. per fm.; the lode is nearly 1 ft. wide, at present unproductive. A winze to sink under the 10, by four men, at 5l. 10s.; lode small. This is nearly holed to the 20 fm. level.

CARDIGAN CONSOLS.—J. Sanders July 5: The 20 west is a little improved; the part of the lode now being carried in the end is producing a little lead ore, but not sufficient to value as yet. The 10 west is much the same as last reported, yielding stones of lead ore occasionally; the winze sinking below the 10 is in orey ground, yielding ½ ton per fm. There is no change to notice in the tribute pitches. We have some ore at surface, and commenced dressing.

CARMARTHEN UNITED.—Thos. Williams, R. Sanders, July 8: The shaftmen are getting on with fixing lift, &c., as fast as possible. The ground in the cross-cut is still hard, consequently the progress is slow; the north end is just as last reported.

CARVANNALL.—Wm. Roberts, July 6: Tutwork Setting: The 130 to drive west by six men, at 3l. 10s. per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, producing a little ore. A rise in back of the 118 by four men, at 3l. 10s.; lode 1 ft. wide, chiefly mundic. The 76 west by four men, and the 86 west by four men; the last two bargains are not set, as the men are employed securing a winze lately holed from the 76 to the 86.

CARVATH UNITED.—R. Hancock, July 5: The stopes in the 40, and the different other levels, are so fallen off in quality that it will not pay for taking away, so that we have been obliged to stop the men from stoping these levels. There are two objects in view—that is, to drive the 50 west on the course of the lode, to get under the run of tin ground which is gone down below the 40, to see whether the lode will improve or not in quality: I believe it will take one or two months to do this work. The second is to drive on the cross-cut in the 20, to cut the north lode as soon as possible; the water is falling from this end, and is just as last reported; it is still in good ground for driving. To carry out these works it will cost about 120l. or 130l. per month. If this shoot of tin in the 40 does not hold down, I shall recommend you to draw up the pumpwork from the 50 to the 20, and keep the water there, and drive on the cross-cut north to see the north lodes; by drawing the pitwork up, it will save a great deal of expense in working the engine.

CASTELL.—F. Evans, July 6: In driving the 10 cross-cut south we are continually meeting with branches, some of them from 2 to 3 in. wide, rich for blende and spots of lead. We are breaking some good blende in the eastern ground, where there are two men breaking down lode No. 3, to ascertain its size, &c.; it is composed of a nice spar, with blende and lead scattered through it; this lode we expect to meet with in the cross-cut in the 10 in a little more driving.

CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS.—R. Harry, July 7: The lode in the deep adit end is 1 ft. wide, composed principally of soft spar, sulphur, blende, and lead, producing of the latter 3 cwts. per fathom. The lode in the stopes north-west of No. 4 winze is 15 in. wide, looking very promising, and producing at present 5 cwts. of good ore per fathom. In the stopes north-west of the rise the lode is worth 8 cwts. of ore per fathom. The lode in the stopes south-east of No. 3 winze is 6 ft. wide, yielding about 24 cwts. of ore per fathom. The stope in the cross branch is still looking well, and continues to yield from 13 to 14 cwts. of ore per fathom. We sampled on Saturday last 10 tons of good quality ore, which was shipped for Holywell the same day.

CLIJAH AND WENTWORTH.—C. Glasson, July 5: In consequence of the lode in Walter's engine-shaft, in the 90, on Wentworth lode, not having made such a change as was expected, we think it best to sink to the 100 before we commence driving east and west of said shaft. We have seen nothing worthy of notice in either of the cross-cuts since last reported. There is no alteration in the levels on the course of the lode since our last. The tin and copper pitches, on the whole, are much the same as when last reported on.

COLLACOMBE.—S. Mitchell, July 5: During the last week there has been no alteration in this mine to notice.

CWM SEBON.—J. Boundy, July 5: There is no change to notice in the 70 ends since the last report. The lode in the 60 end east is still disordered by a cross-course. There has been a little increase of water in the winze sinking below the 60; the lode continues in size, and has a very promising appearance. No. 1 stope has improved, now worth fully 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The tribute department is much as usual. All other points are without change to notice. The casing and dividing of the engine-shaft from the 60 to the 70 fm. level has been completed. The dressing is progressing, and the machinery working well.

DALE.—R. Niness, July 8: I expect to sample 12 tons of lead by the end of this month. The lode in the end going south, in the bottom of the winze sunk below the 13, is worth 15 cwts. of lead to the fathom. The stopes in the back of the 20, on Johnson's, are worth 1 ton 10 cwts., and the rise in the same place is worth 20 cwts. The lode in the 20 east is rather disordered, but is yielding good stones of ore. The 26, going north towards the Lum, in now in a huckle saddle—*i.e.*, the ridge of the saddle—which is a very good indication, although the ground is very hard for driving. The winze sinking below the 37 is going down as fast as can be expected.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—Thos. Neill, July 6: The stopes in back of Bastard's level continue to yield from 8 to 10 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the middle level end is very promising, and producing good stones of ore. The lode at William and Mary continues to look well, and no time shall be lost in sinking the new shaft to the west of this level. No other alteration to report on.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—L. Lord, July 8: There is no alteration to notice in the 40 end since last report. White's shaft is progressing satisfactorily; the branches in the bottom of the shaft are still producing good stones of green carbonate and grey copper ore.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, July 7: We have this morning drawn 15 kibbles of copper ore from the bottom of the engine-shaft; the lode is about 18 in. wide, composed of gossan and copper ore, and yielding about 1 ton of the latter per fm.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. Delbridge, J. James, July 3: At the engine-shaft, sinking below the 33, which is now down 9 fms. 2 feet, the lode is 3 feet wide, containing spots of copper ore, set to sink by six men, at 13l. per fm. In the 33 west the lode is small, and unproductive; set to drive by four men, at 4l. per fm. In the 22 east, on the north lode, the lode is 9 in. wide, containing little ore, not much to value; set to drive by four men, at 4l. 10s. per fm. In the 22 west, on the same lode, the lode is small; set to drive by two men, at 3l. per fm. We have set a winze to sink below the 22, on the same lode, by four men, at 5l. per fm. We are driving a cross-cut north in the 12, to cut the north lode, by two men, at 3l. 10s. per fm. In the 22 east and the 22 west, on Brook lode, the lode is small; set to drive by four men, at 2l. 15s. per fm. Hallett's shaft set to sink by six men, at 9l. per fm. In the adit on the south lode we have driven east on a lode 1 foot wide, yielding some fine work for tin, which appears to be a tin lode; further trial is required to give it a value. Our tribute is set from 11s. to 12s. in 1l.

EAST TAMAR CONSOLS.—G. E. Tremayne, July 6: The shaftmen are at present engaged cutting tip plat, and which we hope will be completed in about ten days; we shall then proceed to lay the tramroad in the 40. The lode in the 40 south is 3 feet wide, composed principally of fluor-spar, easy for driving, and worth 9 cwts. of lead per fm. The 40 north is much the same as last reported. In the 20 north the lode is 2½ feet wide, composed of horn and fluor-spar, with good stones of lead, and although not enough to value, is a promising lode.

EAST WHEAL FALMOUTH.—W. Hancock, July 6: The lode in the 20 fm. level west will produce 3 cwts. of lead per fm. The rise in the back of the same level will produce 3 cwts. of lead and about the same quantity of jack per fm. The 30 north will produce 3 cwts. of lead per fathom; the ground is a little softer than when I wrote to you last, and is looking very congenial for lead. The rise in the back of this level will produce 5 cwts. of lead and about the same quantity of jack per fm. On Wednesday last the men cut a large stream of water in the back of it, and the air not being good before prevented them from rising for the present until the ground above is drained; consequently I have put them to drive the 30 south; the lode in this end will produce 10 cwts. of lead and 10 cwts. of jack per fm. I hope the ground from the 20 to the 30 will soon be dry, so that we may sink the winze through from the 20 to the 30, when we shall be able to put 10 or 12 men to work on good lead ground at once.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, July 8: The ground in the 88 is favourable for driving; the lode is composed of capel, peach, mundic, flookan, and stones of grey, black, and native copper ore—a kindly lode, and by the present appearances we may expect something good in this level. Homersham's shaft is sunk 14 fms. below the 66, ground a little more spare for sinking: we have holed the winze from the 55 to the rise in back of the 66: we shall commence to drive the 66 east to-morrow. The tribute pitches are much the same as they have been for the last month past.

GAWTON COPPER.—J. Gill, July 7: The men in the 50 west are making fair progress in rising, the lode is about 2 ft. wide, producing occasional stones of copper ore. In the 50 east the ground and lode is much of the same character as last reported. In Harris's pitch, in back of the 36, the lode is 4 feet wide, and worth 8l. per fathom. In Knott's stope, below the 24, the lode is 5 ft. wide, and worth 10l. per fathom.

GELLIRHEIRON.—Robt. Northey, July 7: The lode in the 40 is improved; we are saving it for dressing. No alteration to notice in any other part of the mine.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—John Daw, July 7: The lode in the 70 is not so good as when last reported; it is now 1 foot wide, producing 1 ton of copper ore per fm. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 5 tons per fathom. No alteration in any other part since last reported.

GREAT TAMAR.—B. Robins, July 8: The ground in the cross-cut is looking very promising, and the branches we have intersected are producing prian, mundic, and lead, and we have a large stream of water issuing from the end, so that I think we are near the lode, which I hope to report favourably on in my next.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—M. W. Michell, W. Bugelhole, July 3: The lode at Copper-house shaft, sinking below the 190, is 4 feet wide, and worth for the whole length, 12 feet, 100l. per fm. The men in the 190, east and west, have been driving by the side of the lode for the last ten days. We have about 4 fms. of the lode in each end to strip down, which we shall commence to do on Monday morning, that will, from present appearance, yield a great many tons of good ore; the eastern end is worth 35l., and the western end is worth 20l. per fm. The lode in the 180 west is 2½ feet wide, worth 8l. per fm. No change in the 170 or 160 west. The lode in the 148 west is a little improved, and producing some good stones of yellow ore. The skip-road is completed to the 190, which will be a great benefit in discharging the stuff, and laying open the ore ground recently discovered in this level.

— M. W. Michell, July 7: I have just seen all our tutwork bargains, and the principal pitches. The 190, east and west, is looking exceedingly well; the lode in the former is worth from 35l. to 40l. per fm., and the western end 20l. per fm.; we have taken down several tons of good ore, and have a great many more to take down.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—J. Jenkin, July 6: The lode in the 61 end, driving east of north, is 20 in. wide, worth 1¼ ton per fathom. In the stopes both east and west of the wize above this level the lode is 18 in. wide, producing 1 ton per fathom. In the driving and stoping below the 51, on the caunter lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, turning out 1¼ ton per fathom. In the 51 end, driving east of north, the lode is 1 ft. wide, rather poor. In the end driving west of south, below the 51, the lode is split up in branches, yielding a little lead. All the operations throughout without alteration.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—J. Nancarrow, July 3: The lode at the engine-shaft is split towards the west end; it looks very promising for tin, of which it now produces good work. The 100 east is worth 8l. per fathom. In the 90 east we shall commence next week to cut into the south part of the lode, as we have but a small part of it in the end at present. The 80 west is a little improved in appearance. The 70 west end is poor. In the 50 west we have set to cross-cut through the lode. In Wheal Seymour cross-cut the ground is a little harder. We are now making good progress with the skip-road in the lower part of the shaft, and expect to finish the cutting down of the upper part next week. All the machinery works very well.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—T. Gill, July 6: Wheal Metal: The 50, west of John's shaft, on Schneider's lode, is 5 ft. wide, and worth 15l. per fathom. The 90, west of the engine-shaft, on Schneider's lode, is 3 ft. wide, and producing good stones of tin ore. The 70, west of the engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is 1 ft. wide, but poor for tin ore. The 90, west of the engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is 1 foot wide, but poor for tin ore. The 100, west of the engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is 2½ feet wide, and very wet, producing good stones of tin ore, and looks very promising to improve shortly. The 110, west of the engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 100l. per fathom. A winze sinking below the 100, west of the engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is 1½ foot wide, and worth 50l. per fm. A winze sinking below the 100, west of engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is 1½ ft. wide, producing tinstuff for the stamps. Teague's shaft, below the 40, on Metal lode, is 1 foot wide, but poor for tin. We are cutting a plat in the 70, at Ivey's shaft, for the purpose of sinking it to the 80, to explore Schneider's lode. We have had no change for the last week in the 70, driving north, to intersect the north lode.—Old Mine: The 40, west of Sand Bank shaft, on Trueman's lode, is 2 feet wide, and worth 8l. per fathom. Pearce's winze, sinking below the 40, west of Sand Bank shaft, on Trueman's lode, is 1½ ft. wide, and worth 10l. per fm. The 52, west of Sand Bank shaft, on Trueman's lode, is small and poor at present; by driving this level a few fathoms further west we expect to intersect the bunch of tin that is gone down in the 40.—Main Lode: The 248 we continue to drive east of Bounder shaft, on the north part of the lode, for the purpose of intersecting a bunch of tin that is gone down in the 236. The 236, east of the engine-shaft, on the lode, is very poor, but producing stones of tin ore. The 204 fm. level, driving east of Crease's engine-shaft, on the lode, is 2½ ft wide, and producing good stones of tin ore. We have the men that were in Bounder shaft about the skip-road, clearing and securing the levels below the 236, so that we may commence operations on the tin stopes below that level when the skip-roads are completed below the 236 fm. level. All our machinery throughout the mine is working very well, and we are also making good progress in our dressing department.

GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, July 3: The lode at the engine-shaft, sinking below the 66, is about the same size as for some time past, yielding good stones of ore, but not enough to value; there is more chlorite in the composition of the lode as we go down, which I look upon as a good augury. In the 66 east the lode is nearly all the size of the end, composed principally of quartz, iron, and a kind of gossan; as far as appearances go we must designate it to be a very promising lode; the lode in the western end, in the same level, is again split; the north part is producing stones of ore, mundic, &c., in a kind of gossan and quartz. The other bargains are progressing satisfactorily, but without any material alteration.

GWYDYR PARK CONSOLS.—H. Rawson, July 8: In driving the Cross Mawr level the lode has been gradually improving since my last; by the present appearance of the ground, I think we shall break down some fine stones of ore early next week, after we have driven by the side of the lode.

HARWOOD.—J. Race, July 2: There is no alteration of importance to note this week. At our setting on Monday the end of Roughridge vein was set to two men to drive, at 42s. per fm.; the vein at this point yields a little ore. Stope No. 2, on the same vein, is set to two men, at 34s. per fm.; worth 5 cwts. of ore per fm. The drift north in the cross vein is set to two men, at 40s. per fm. The bed or sills are running down or dipping here very fast; I think we are near some intersection. We have about 4 tons of lead ore now ready.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, July 6: In the 60, east and west of the shaft, we have been driving by the side of the lode this last week. In the 50, west of great cross-course, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing some good stones of ore, but no regular leader at present. Our progress in this end is rather slow, as we have only four men in the end to work. In the 40 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 3¼ tons of good ore per fm.; the lode is much improved in the last 6 ft. driving, and I think I might honestly say it is the best lode we ever had in the mine. At West Hawkmoor, we are driving on the cross-cut south; the ground is a little more favourable for driving since we cut the lode.

HERODSFOOT.—James Wolferstan, July 5: We held our usual monthly survey on Saturday, and all went off to our entire satisfaction. The mine, on the whole, is looking as well as for some time past, but we are short of water for stamping and dressing, and in consequence we shall be a week behind our usual time of sampling. In the 127 the lode in the end is worth 10 cwts. of ore per fm., and the ground easy for driving. No. 1 stope, in the back of this level, is worth 10 cwts.; No. 2, 9 cwts.; and No. 3, 10 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the 117 end is worth 7 cwts. of ore per fm., and the ground very easy and congenial. Nos. 1, 2, and 4 stopes, in the back of this level, are worth 10 cwts. each per fm., and No. 3, 7 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 106 the lode in the end is worth 8 cwts. of ore per fm.; the ground being rather tight. No. 1 stope, in the back of this level, is worth 8 cwts.; No. 2, 9 cwts.; and Nos. 3 and 4, 10 cwts. each of ore per fm. In the 82 the lode in the end is yielding 9 cwts. of ore per fm. All our machinery is in complete order, and the mine throughout in a good working state.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—W. Richards, July 7: No change has taken place either in the tribute or tutwork department since my report of last week.

HOLMBUSH.—N. Seccombe, July 6: In the 145 west, east of cross-cut, the lode continues to yield 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 145, west of the cross-cut, the lode is improved, and will yield 1½ ton of ore per fathom. In the 160, east of the diagonal shaft, a cross-course has been intersected, to the east of which we expect the lode will again improve. The lode in the stopes in the back of this level, west of Lemon's winze, is yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 160, west of diagonal, the end having been driven through the great cross-course, the men are now put to drive south in the direction of the lode. The stopes in the back of this level, east and west of Stone's rise, are yielding about 1 ton of ore per fathom. The 145 west, on the flap-jack lode, continues unproductive. The 132 south, on the lead lode, is yielding 8 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. Other places are without any change to notice.

HUCKWORTHY BRIDGE.—J. Key, July 9: The shaft is progressing very satisfactorily under the adit level; the lode is large, and of a good appearance. The water is easy, so as not to impede our sinking. I purchased 120 fms. of 2-in. rods last week at the West Wheal Friendship sale, with some pulleys and stands, all in good order. We shall commence with the erection of our engine as soon as the grass is cut in the meadows, which I hope will be done in the course of a few days; however, the engine will be all in order by the time that the shaft is down to take in the pitwork, &c.

KELLY BRAY.—S. James, July 3: There is no alteration in the 135 east since last reported on; the lode is still about 1 foot wide, yielding occasional stones of ore. We have thought it prudent to lengthen the rise in the back of the 85 west to 4 fms. long, in order to put in a stall for the men to work on and also to hold the attle, so that the ore will be saved cleaner; at this point the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth from 12l. to 14l. per fm. We have set an end to drive east from the rise in order to prove the shoot of ore going in that direction, which at present is of about the same value as it is in the back. The lode in the winze in the 45 west is 3 ft. wide, and worth about 14l. per fm. There is somewhere about 18 fathoms of ground standing whole between the two above-named points, and if the ore holds through this piece of ground it will yield many hundred tons of ore, and also open up some valuable ground. The lode in the stopes in the back of the same level is worth 8l. per fm. The lode in the 45 east is 2 feet wide, composed of quartz, blende, mundic, and good stones of ore. The tribute department is not looking so well at present as it has for some time past.—Eastern Mine: The whim-shaft has been sunk 4 fathoms 1 foot below the 40, and the cross-cut has been extended north about 29 fms. 4 ft., and is still in a mineralised stratum, which is considered by all who have seen it congenial for the production of copper ore. We are pushing this cross-cut with the utmost vigour.

LADY BERTHA.—J. Metherell, July 7: Moyle's engine-shaft is now about 8 fms. 1 ft. below the 30, and the ground still moderate for sinking. The eastern end in the 30 is improving, the lode is 3½ feet wide, composed of can, mundic, peach, and ore, worth 1½ ton per fathom. We may fairly calculate on this further improving in a short distance driving; in fact, every stope which is put over the end makes an alteration. The 30 east is also very much improved, the lode is about 3 ft. wide, carrying a leader on the north of mundic, spots of black and yellow ore, and peach. The lode is much of the same character as it is in Robin's winze. This end, I believe, will be valuable in a short distance driving. No lode has been taken down in the 20 east since last report, but we shall commence on Friday or Saturday. I expect to bore a hole from Jenkin's winze to the 30 on Saturday next. There has been no lode taken down in the pitches the past week, the men having been engaged putting in stull, &c. Our mine altogether is very much improved in appearance.

LEWIS.—W. Bishop, M. W. Martyn, July 7: The skip shaft is sank to the 120, and the east end driven about 6 ft.; lode 6 ft. wide, producing a little tin, but not to value. The shaftmen are now fixing skip road from the 110 to the 120 fm. levels, and preparing to sink from the 120. Nothing new to report since our last in any other part of the mine; the pitches and stopes continue to yield about the usual quantity of tin.

LLANDUDNO.—July 5: The winze in the 80 yards level, at the bottom, continues in the same bed as last reported, and the general appearance of the strings is without any alteration; there is, however, a considerable increase in the water there, which is at present 120 barrels in a stem of eight hours. The increase of water, with more open joints in the bed than usual, seem to indicate an approach to a new bed, and, considering the importance of this trial, we have increased the number of men in the bargain from nine to twelve, to push it as fast as possible. The stopes at Treweek's look much as they did last month, two of them are set again at 50s. per ton of picked ore, and 10s. for the smalls. The two stopes working in the bottom north of Vivian's shaft are set also at the old price of 100s. per ton; this ore is of good quality, about 10 or 11 per cent. produce. The stopes also that we had been clearing last month are set to six men, at 100s. per ton of ore. The tribute taking was not out this time. The freight and carriage of ores and coals are set again for six months, at the old prices, as per setting list.

LOSTWITHIEL.—W. Tregay, July 8: The adit level is now being driven across the cross-course, which is very large, composed principally of quartz. The end has been in it for the last 8 fms. I am very glad to see such a fine cross-course here, for although it is troublesome to get thorough, yet it must have a powerful and good effect upon the mineral character of the lodes.

MOLD.—Mr. Jehu Hitchins has prepared a very elaborate report on this mine. He says—"Our operations now consist of driving the 40 east by eight men, at 5l. per fm.; the 40 west by four men, at 3l. 10s.; the 32 yard level west by two men, at 2l. 15s.; sinking Talbot's shaft by four men, at 7l.; lately driving north-west, same men, at 4l.; and sinking Bentinck's shaft by four men, at 3l. 10s. per fm.: in all 22 tutwork men, besides the two men on tribute. The dressing-floors have been so far completed that active operations for getting our produce ready for market have been begun, and now in fair force. We calculate to have over 20 tons on the surface, and daily accumulating, in accordance with the yield of the bottom level east and the pitch, the produce of which, if there is no falling off, will of themselves more than pay the costs of the mine. Our prospects generally, I think, are good, and in the bottom especially, such as warrant the sinking of the engine-shaft without delay, and should my expectations be realised in the next level I would then recommend the deep adit from the Gwern-y-nywydd adit to be brought up, which will not only prove the ground between that and the mine, but also relieve our engine, and enable us to sink so much deeper; and the 30 east should also at once be begun to drive, for which the ground about the shaft is being timbered and secured. It has been the study of your agents to limit the costs within fair bounds, with a due regard to completeness of the plant, which meets the approbation of all visitors, and the cost-sheets will speak as to the moderate rate of wages earned by, and paid to, the labourers.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennett, July 7: The engine-shaft is down 12 fms. below the 20, and the shaftmen are now engaged dividing and casing it down, fixing ladder-road, &c., which I expect will be completed to-morrow or Friday; so we shall soon be in a position to commence cross-cutting to the lode, which shall be pushed on with as little delay as possible. The lode in the 20 east is looking much the same as last week; ground a little easier. In the stope in the back of this level we have a very large lode, producing work worth 5l. per fathom. We are now busy putting segments on the cage of the whim, in order that no time may be lost in sending the kibbles to the 32.

NETHER HEARTH.—W. Vipond, July 3: There is no improvement to notice in the mine this week. The stope east on the Sun string is poor, and if there is no change in another week we shall leave it off. We have about 12 tons of ore dressed at present. Owing to a scarcity of water we have more ore than usual in course of dressing, and have been unable to finish it this week. With a full supply of water we can have about 18 tons ready altogether next week.

NEW WHEAL VADDON.—P. Floyd, July 7: We have commenced to sink the south shaft below the 12; lode 3 ft. wide, saving work. We expect to communicate to the 20 by the end of this month, when we shall be in a position to set several new pitches to an advantage. Cock's shaft we hope will be completed to the 40 by the end of next week, and then we shall at once clear the levels east and west of said shaft, in order for the tributers to send their work up for sampling. We hope to complete the adit to the east shaft in a fortnight. We have set four pitches this week, tribute varying from 10s. to 13s. 4d. in 1l. We shall get the two whims all ready for drawing on the south part of the mine by the end of next week. I am happy to say that every other work is going on in a very satisfactory manner.

NEW WHEAL VOR AND EAST WHEAL METAL.—Joseph Vivian, N. Thomas, July 3: In making our bi-weekly report, it is exceedingly gratifying to be able to confirm all our previous reports, and to say that our prospects continue to improve as we progress. Our engine-shaft is now down 6½ fms. under the 30, the lode being large and promising. In the 30 west the lode is very large, and producing good work for the stamps, as is also the 30 east, which is rapidly approaching the great gossan. The Penpraze lode is producing very rich tin, and opening tribute ground. Park-an-step lode continues very promising, being about 3½ ft. wide, and producing moderate tinstuff for the stamps. The Wheal Bramble lode, in the winze, is looking exceedingly well; in fact, we may define it as a good course of tin. The lode in the adit end is also much improved. We have recently passed through a cross-course in the East Wheal Metal adit end, and have just come upon the lode, which is producing splendid stones of rich copper ore, of an average per centage of 50; we have sent you a specimen of it. Our engine and stamping apparatus are working admirably, the yield of tin fully equals our expectations, and we may venture to say that our prospects justify our most sanguine anticipations.

NORTH BASSET.—T. Glanville, July 7: In the 162, driving west of Lyle's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar, and occasional stones of yellow copper ore. In the winze sinking below the 82 the lode is yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. All other parts of the mine are without alteration.

NORTH DOWNS.—Wm. Johns, J. W. Grenfell, July 6: We are making good progress in sinking the engine-shaft under the 30; the character of the ground is good for mineral. We have not driven the 30, east of shaft, since last reported, but are cross-cutting north of this point to the winze sunk below the 20 on the main lode, where there is about 6 feet more to hole; as soon as this object is accomplished we shall resume the driving of the end again; the lode is looking very promising, yielding 2 tons per fathom. The lode in the 20, east of Bennett's shaft, is producing stones of ore—ground hard. The 20 cross-cut, towards Squirrel's lode, and the 10 cross-cut, south of the engine-shaft, are without change to notice. Our tribute pitches are looking pretty well: tributes varying from 4s. to 13s. 4d. in 1l. Our sampling on Tuesday next will be about 40 tons.

NORTH FRANCES.—John Moyle, July 2: Setting: Eales's shaft is down to the 60, and we have set a plat to cut, with the other necessary work, for 27l.; the lode in the bottom of the shaft is from 1½ ft. to 2 ft. wide, with spar, spotted with grey and yellow ore—nine men. In the 48, west of Eales's, the ground is easier, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, poor; set to six men, at 5l. 10s. In the 36, west of Eales's, the lode is improved in appearance, now 2 ft. wide, with peach, prian, mundic, and good stones of grey ore; set to six men, at 4l. 4s. per fathom. The new shaft is now sunk 6 fms., set to nine men, at

8l. per fathom.—Tribute: The pitch in back of the 48, west of Eales's, is set to three men, at 10s. The pitch in back of the 48, east of Eales's, is set to two men, at 5s. (with 5l. bargain). Ore for sale next week: 24 tons, at 4⅞; 3 tons, at 26½—say 150l.

NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, July 1: The shaft is now down 10 fms.; the lode is very promising, with more gossan and lead in it than I have seen before, and about 2 ft. wide; but owing to the increased underlie continuing I have decided to let the shaft proceed in its proper direction, and leave the lode on the hanging side; by doing this we shall sink nearly twice as fast, and save much money—the intention is to go 15 fms. The lode in the 12 south does not look so well as it did last week, being smaller, now 6 in. wide; it is likely the level has passed through this run of gossan and grey ground; if so, it appears about 6 fms. long, and best in the bottom.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—J. Richards, July 8: Murchison's Engine-shaft: In the 62 west the lode is large, 5 ft. wide, composed of capel, mundic, peach, quartz, and stones of ore. In the 52 west the lode is composed of quartz, mundic, and occasionally a little ore. The lode in the stopes in back of the 52 west is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 42 west the cross-cut is still being continued south, but no south wall yet reached. The trial shaft is being sunk below the 42, the lode is unproductive. At trial shaft, in the 30 west, the lode is 4 feet wide, and yields a little saving work.

PAR CONSOLS.—A. Stephens, F. Puckey, J. Puckey, July 5: In handing you our report of this mine, we beg to say that Stephens's lode in the 180, driving west of the underlay shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fm. In the 180 east the lode at the present time is small and poor. In the 150 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 30l. per fm.; the lode in this end is letting out a quantity of water. In the 120 west the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 30l. per fm. In the 100 west we have intersected a small cross-course; the lode is now about 1½ ft. wide, producing good saving work. In the 80 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fm. for tin and copper. We have cut the north part of the gossan lode at the 200, north of the underlay shaft, and commenced driving east and west on its course; the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, but not sufficient to value. We have not yet cut the lode in the 180, west of the cross-course, but we hope to do so this month. We have put the men to rise in the 150 west to communicate with the winze sinking under the 135, which we hope to hole in a fortnight. When this is completed we shall commence sinking a winze under the 150 to communicate with the rise in the back of the 180, which is a very important object in ventilating these two levels. In the 135 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 20l. per fm.—Gossan Lode: The 190, 180, and 170 ends are still poor. In the 160 east we have intersected a cross-course; the lode east of this cross-course is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of ore, and letting out a quantity of water: we fully expect an improvement in this end very shortly. Puckey's north shaft is sunk 7 fms. under the 110; the 110 cross-cut is driven south of the shaft towards Puckey's lode 15 fms., and we hope to cut the lode this month. In the 100 end, east of Puckey's shaft, on the south of Puckey's lode, the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fm. In the 100 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 10l. per fm. In the 80 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin. The lode in the 70 west is at the present time small and poor; and in the 60 west the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing some good work for tin. Our stopes and pitches are producing about our usual quantity of tin—24 tons per month. Annie's shaft is sunk 35 fms. from surface; the ground is still favourable for sinking.

PEDN-AN-DREA.—Capts. Carpenter, Delbridge, and Thomas, July 3: Nothing has been done in the 90, east or west of the engine-shaft, in the past week; the sumpmen are fixing the new pitwork, &c., preparatory to sinking below that level. The lode in the rise in the back of the 68 is worth from 12l. to 14l. per fm. In the 60, driving west on the engine lode, the lode has a promising appearance, though at present unproductive. On the whole, our tribute stopes continue to yield about the same quantity of tin as for some months past.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—John Dale, G. T. Trewren, July 6: In consequence of our having a breakage of our flat-rods, which let the water in, the men in the 162 cross-cut, south of Reid's shaft, have not been able to do anything towards driving the end for the last two days; the ground is of much the same character as for some time past, still letting out a little water. In the 112 end, east of Smith's shaft, we have, within the last few days fallen in with a cross-course, which has divided the lode, and is letting out a great quantity of water, which we consider to be a very favourable indication of a larger lode ahead. In the 112 end west the lode is about 18 in. wide, producing good stones of ore; in the stopes in back of the same level the lode will produce 1½ ton of ore per fm. In the 100 end, east of Smith's shaft, the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, and will yield about 1½ ton of ore per fm.; in the stopes in back of this level the lode will produce 1½ ton of ore per fm. In the stope in back of the 90, east of Smith's shaft, the lode will produce about 1½ ton of ore per fm. Ground driven during the week ending July 6:—The 162 cross-cut, 4 ft.; the 112 end east, 4½ ft.; the 112 end west, 4½ ft.; the 100 end east, 4 ft. Smith's shaft has been sunk 4 ft.

— J. Dale, July 8: We have this night cut a branch in the 162 cross-cut; it seems to be about 6 in. wide; it is producing some beautiful yellow ore, far better than anything we have seen there before. The water is uncommonly mineralised; so much so, that the buckets will stand but a very short time. I do not consider this the lode, but it looks a strong indication. A few hours may alter the prospects considerably.

PENCORSE CONSOLS.—H. B. Grose, July 4: Friday last being our setting, the following tutwork bargains and tribute pitches were set:—The 50, to drive by six men, at 4l. 10s. per fathom; lode without any alteration since I wrote you. The 55 to drive east by two men, at 55s. per fathom; lode small and unproductive. The 35 to drive west, by four men, at 70s. per fathom, and 12s. per ton for the blende; the lode here is split by a horse of killas, which will prevent us from carrying all the lode, it being 6 ft. wide. We shall, however, carry the main branch, which is 12 in. wide; worth from 2 to 3 tons of blende per fathom, of very good quality. The 6 to drive west of Marshall's shaft, by two men, at 35s. per fathom; the lode is at present worth 1 ton of blende per fathom, with good prospects of improving. The 20 not taken at the price offered.—Tribute: One pitch in the back of 45, at 23s. per ton; one ditto, at 25s. per ton; one ditto in the 45 east, at 26s. per ton; one ditto in the back of the 35s., at 12s. per ton; one ditto at the 20, at 14s. per ton; and one at the 6, at 22s. per ton. Throughout these pitches the lode is looking well, and will produce a fair quantity of ore. The filling and landing reset for two months, at 6l. per month; the sawing for two months, at 2s. 3d. per 100 ft.; the carriage of timber for 12 months, at 3s. 6d. per load of 50 ft., being 6d. per load less than last year; the coal and blende at 4s. per ton, as before. We have put in our water-wheel and the frames for the crusher in its place, and no time will be lost in getting it to work. We have carried about 40 tons of blende to the shipping port, and have the remainder of the cargo on the floors ready to send away. The machinery is working well and in good condition, consuming 24 cwts. of coals in 24 hours.

PENDEEN CONSOLS.—Wm. Eddy, July 3: Our sump ends are just the same as reported last week. The 82 north is producing some good grey ore; the 82 south is poor. In the 70 north the ore is holding very well, and will produce much ore. Our stopes are looking very well, and if they should not improve we shall have a good month's ore. We must see about a crusher at once; I intend to see a second-hand one next week. It is my opinion we shall have a nice sampling of ore next sale.

PENHALDARVA.—Thos. Hodge, July 7: The mine throughout is much the same as last reported. We sampled, last Saturday, two parcels of lead, computed to be 21 tons. First parcel, 11 tons; second, 10 tons.

PORKELLIS UNITED.—C. T. Craise, E. Pooley, July 5: Goatley's shaft, sinking below the 56, has been sunk during the past month 1 fm. 4 ft., and have not yet passed through the cross-course; sinking by six men and three boys, at 14l. per fm. Wheal Ash shaft, sinking below the 45, has been sunk 5 ft. 9 in.; sinking by six men and three boys, at 25l. per fm. In the bottom of the 45, east of this shaft, we have resumed sinking a winze by nine men, at 15l. per fm., worth for tin 50l. per fm. We have resumed sinking Parry's shaft below the 32 by six men, at 14l. per fm. The 32 has been driven east 1 fm., worth 40l. per fm.; driving by four men, at 14l. per fm. The 32 west has been driven 1 fm., worth 40l. per fm.; driving by four men, at 13l. per fm. The tribute department continues without much alteration.

REDMOOR.—Thos. Taylor, July 5: We are driving east from the lead lode in the 20 north to cut the eastern heave. In the 40 the slide hove the lode about 2 fms.: we hope to reach it by the end of this week. We are still desuing the lode in the 40 rise; the ground is a little more favourable for rising. Owing to the inconvenience of removing the stuff from such a large lode in the 70 winze, we have left about 3 ft. of it standing in the north side, by which we shall greatly facilitate our communication with the 80 end east: we are now sinking by the south wall, and carrying about 2½ feet of the lode, which is very vughy, consequently not so productive as when last reported. The lode in the 80 end east, on Kelly Bray, is about 2½ ft. wide, principally mundic, quartz, and yellow copper ore, more the character of the lode in the 70 winze than we have hitherto had. In the 80 west, on the count-house shaft lode, we have met with some breast heads, or walls letting down water, and faced with lead. No important alteration in the lode.

RESPRYN.—W. Tregay, July 8: The water is in fork to the extreme bottom of the mine. The wheel working well.

RIVER TAMAR.—J. Cock, July 6: The lode is not yet cut in the 70, but we expect we are near to it; the character of the ground seems favourable for copper. There is no change in any other part of the mine.

ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED MINES.—P. Roach, July 7: Since June 30, we have been engaged putting a footway at the engine-shaft, and getting another lift in readiness to fork below the 56, which is now in course of working. The 36 is cleared nearly to the end, where it is intended to hole to Ransom. The adit launders are made good from the westernmost part of the mine, 5 fathoms east of Fane's (Rosewall) shaft. In the Ransom we have driven about 2½ fathoms on the Troan; in part of this we have had a good lode: we have some fathoms to drive before we hole to Rosewall Hill. There are 6 feet built of the wall of the steam-stamps' house, and a level is also driving, and shaft sinking, for the use of the stamps.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—J. Richards, July 3: We have the plat completed in the 32, and on Monday we shall commence to sink for bearers and cistern. The lode in the 32 west is 2½ feet wide, with good stones of ore, and a more promising appearance than for the last 2 fms. driving. In driving a cross-cut south in the 20 west we cut two small branches; I have placed the men to drive on the north part of the lode, which is 2½ ft. wide, with stones of ore. We put the flat-rods to work last week, which answer very well. The flat-rod shaft is down 5 fms. under the adit level; the lode is 20 in. wide, with a very promising appearance. In driving the cross-cut north on the north tin branches we cut several small branches containing tin; I shall place the men to open on them next week. No alteration in any other part of the mine since last report.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—Robert Jackson, July 8: Hitchins's engine-shaft is down 13 fms. below the 74; the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, prian, mundic, and stones of ore. In the rise in the back of the 74, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, flookan, prian, and spots of ore. In the 74 east the lode is small and unproductive. In the 62, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is 5 feet wide, composed of spar, capel, mundic, and good stones of ore. In the 62 west the lode is 2½ feet wide, yielding stones of ore. In the 50, driving east on the south lode, the lode is 2 feet wide, yielding good stones of ore, and looking very promising for further improvement. In the 50, west of the cross-course, we have cut a lode, but we are not through it sufficient to state its size and character: I shall be able to say more about it in my next report. In the stopes in the bottom of the 50 east the lode is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 40, west of the cross-course, the lode is 2½ feet wide, composed of spar, capel, mundic, and stones of ore.

SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Phillips, July 6: There has been no change taken place to notice since my report of last week.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, July 7: There is nothing new to report on in either of our tutwork bargains this week.

SOUTH CRENVER.—J. Delbridge, E. Chegwin, July 3: In the 74, driving east of Gore's, the lode is from 18 to 20 in. wide, yielding some fine stones of copper ore, and the end will yield 2 tons of mundic; from the present appearance of the lode we have every reason to expect a bunch of copper ore. In the 94 west the lode is 3½ ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm., worth 7l. per fm. In the 84 west the lode is 3½ ft. wide, yielding 1 ton per fm. In the 74 rise the lode is 20 in. wide, tribute ground. In the 54 west the lode is from 6 to 10 in. wide, producing stones of ore. In the 54 winze the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 6l. per fm. Our tribute is much as usual.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, July 6: The following bargains were set on Saturday last:—A rise in the back of the 70 by six men, at 5l. per fm. The 60 to drive east of the cross-course by four men, at 3l. per fm.; the lode is 3 feet wide, with occasional stones of grey ore. The 50 cross-cut north by four men, at 5l. per fm., and the adit cross-cut south by two men, at 2l. per fm.

SOUTH LADY BERTHA.—Wm. Goss, July 8: We are not now raising any ore, as the men are employed in getting things ready to set the wheel to work, putting in timber in shaft, making bob-pits, bringing home leats, putting up lobby or adit to shaft, and assisting the workmen to put the wheel together. The ore in the winze is equal to its former value, but, having some at surface, and the discovery made, I have thought it advisable to go on with as little cost as possible until the wheel is up, when our surface labour will be reduced and the men raising ore again, which we shall then be in a position to get ready for market at once; to make the mine pay itself. I hope to get the wheel all finished this month; this being done the water will be forked in a week after it gets to work. It being all surface labour and new, I cannot say to a few days when the wheel will be ready, but it will be near the end of this month. I am doing all as fast as possible that is consistent with economy; it may be ready earlier than I state, then we shall be raising copper ore from both lodes at the same time. I hope to see all the committee down at the starting of the wheel, to see the mine, when I am sure they will all be pleased with a visit to the place.

SOUTH PENHALDARVA.—Thos. Hodge: The engineers are engaged putting in the engine, which we expect to complete, in order to work in about a week or ten days from this time. We are pushing on the shaft with all speed, which is down about 12 fms.; ground favourable for sinking, and of a very promising character for lead.

SOUTH WHEAL BETSY.—C. Bartle, July 6: We have resumed driving and stoping the 30, south of Carpenter's shaft; the lode is without change since my last report; it is 5 feet wide, producing good stones of lead. We have commenced clearing a cross-cut at the deep adit, 40 fms. north of Carpenter's shaft, which has intersected the same lode, and hope to have it clear by to-morrow morning. In the 10, south of whim-shaft, we are making ready to commence stoping; we have taken the men from the winze north of whim-shaft to assist in the surface work; having a large elvan floor in the whim-shaft, the ground is not so favourable for sinking; the lode is still large, and good work for lead. The pitch much the same as when last reported. At surface the wheel-pit is completed, and we shall commence erecting the wheel at once. We are excavating ground for drawing machine, and making the necessary arrangements for dressing as fast as convenient.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—R. H. Williams, July 3: In the 45 cross-cut the ground is quite changed; it is of a most beautifully congenial character, and easy for driving. The lode stoping in the 35 is producing some good work for tin. The stopes in the 25 and 15 are looking very promising. The western part of the mine is looking better. Our stamps are thorougly repaired, and went to work on Friday at midday. Everything appears to be working well, and in good order. All our dressing pares are in full working again. I consider, altogether, our mine is looking much better.

ST. DAY UNITED.—Wm. Teague, July 6: We shall clear Trussall's south shaft to the 144 in the course of this week; we should have completed this before now but for the bad repair we found the shaft in. We have been obliged to cut ground to make way for the lift to come down, the shaft not being sufficiently large for the 13-in. pumps to pass through. We are getting on with the fixing of the rods in the 124, and shall have them ready by the time we have the ground cut in the 134, for the drainage of the water. The stope in bottom of the 134, on the tin lode, is worth 40l. per fm. We have gone over several fathoms of this ground, of equal value. We shall be in a position to drive the 144, under the stope referred to above, in about a fortnight from this time. We have nearly cleared the foundation for the whim-engine at Bisso pool, and shall commence the building on Monday next. All other places are without alteration since my last.

SUNNYSIDE.—John T. Bell, July 5: The adit is fast approaching the South Beck shaft, and I consider it very important to get the shaft sunk down to the level during the summer months, as the cost will be much less, in order to ventilate the drift, and draw the stuff therefrom. The ground is considerably stronger just now in the adit, and I think is likely for continuing. I hope to get on with the engine-shaft soon, so as to be enabled to get something brought to market.

TEES SIDE.—R. Bray, July 3: There is no change of importance in the mine this week. There are about six bings of ore ready dressed, but the supply of water is so limited that we cannot make proper progress.

TINCROFT.—Captains Teague, Andrew, Cock, July 6: North Tincroft Lode: No alteration in the tutwork in this district since last reported on. The tribute pitches in the 90, at Willoughby's, are improved, which you will perceive from the setting-sheet. The 162, west of old sump-shaft, is still looking very well, worth 30l. per fm. The 140, west of downright shaft, is not looking quite so well now, worth 10l. fm. for copper ore. The levels at Martin's east are without alteration since our last.

TREMOOR CONSOLS.—H. B. Grose, July 4: Since my last report, we have been taking up some of the lode below the old men's workings, to recover the water, and prevent its falling down the shaft, where we have a lode 3½ ft. wide, composed of peach, mundic, and good saving work for copper; a more promising lode cannot be seen. No alteration to notice in the bottom of the shaft.

TREWEATHA.—T. Richards, Wm. Rowe, July 7: The 90 cross-cut is extended from engine-shaft 5 fms. The 70 end, north from engine-shaft, is producing some saving work. Rowe's winze, sinking in bottom of the 60 north, is down 5 fms., worth 3l. per fathom. The 50 cross-cut, towards the eastern lode, is extended 7 ft. The stopes are producing tolerably fair quantities of ore.

TYNE HEAD.—G. Millican, July 3: The mine is better than last reported. Two men are driving the adit level. We have four bings of ore dressed, but cannot now work the stamps for want of rain; the streams are nearly dried up.

WEST BASSET.—W. Roberts, July 6: In the 124 west good tribute ground is being opened. In the 104 east the lode is 2 feet wide, producing stones of ore. The winze sinking under the 94 produces 2 tons, and likely to improve. The 84 east produces 1 ton; the same level west 2 tons, and the winze under the 75 is turning out 1½ ton, of ore per fathom.—Engine Lode: In the rise in back of the 75 the lode is nearly 2 feet wide, producing 2 tons; in the 65 west the lode is 6 feet wide, worth 3 tons; in the 52 west, 2 tons; and the winze under the 52 produces 4 tons, of ore per fm.

WEST DOLCOATH.—G. R. Odgers, J. Angove, June 29: South Mine: In the cross-cut driving south from Kenworthy's we have not yet met with the lode, the ground being much the same as we stated in our last, which we think is the cob of the lode. In the cross-cut driving north from No. 2 shaft the ground is composed of a very nice looking killas, but the air is beginning to get very dead, and we are in want of an air-shaft, which if the end is continued will pay for itself. The branch on which we are driving, east of the cross-cut, is 7 or 8 in. wide, composed of a very congenial spar, stones of ore, and mundic, and forming two regular walls—looking kindly. In dressing the tributers' stuff it is found to yield good work both for tin and copper ores.—North Mine: In the adit end driving east of No. 1 shaft, on the main lode, the lode is full 3 ft. wide, composed of mundic, spar, and killas; the ground is easy for exploring. In the cross-cut driving north from No. 1 shaft the ground is rather stiffish, but the character is much the same as for some time past.

WEST FOWEY CONSOLS.—W. Stephens, E. Dunstan, July 3: In the 100, east of Puckey's south shaft, on Puckey's lode, the lode is about 3 ft. wide, and will turn out 4 cwts. of tin per fathom; in the rise in the back of this level the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 10l. per fathom for tin. In the winze sinking below the 80, east of Puckey's south shaft, on Puckey's lode, the lode is still poor. In the 100, west of Deeble's shaft, on Protection lode, the lode is 1 foot wide, worth 15l. per fathom for copper ore: the stopes in the back of this level will yield about 2 tons of ore per fathom, worth 20l. The 100, east and west of Protection shaft, is still poor. In the winze sinking under the 70, west of Deeble's shaft, on Deeble's lode, the lode is about 1 ft. wide, and will yield about 2 tons of ore per fathom, worth 18l. We have commenced the buildings for the new stamping-engine, which we intend to carry on with all possible speed.

WEST ROSEWARNE.—Wm. Richards, July 3: We have extended on the branch 8 fms. west and 9 fms. east in the 50; the lode on an average is 4 inches wide, very promising, with good stones of ore; ground worth for driving 4l. per fm. The lode in the 50 east, on the south part, is driven 10 fms. east, none west, for reasons I will hereafter explain; the lode is 6 feet wide, and we carry about 3 feet of it; it is composed of spar, brent, mundic, and a little copper ore. We have opened a little in this level on the north lode, but not so kindly, or the ground so good, as on the south lode; in driving about 10 or 12 fms. more, the north and south lode and the branch will fall in together, and I have great expectation that on their junction they will make ore; nothing can be more kindly than the branch: ground worth 4l. per fm. In addition to the foregoing, we are sinking a winze from the 30, to ventilate and prove the ground between those levels; the lode is 6 feet wide, we carry about 4 feet of it, rather a kindly lode, with stones of ore, spar, &c. This is all we are doing in the mine at present, and I hope, on the junction of the lodes east, which I expect in two or three months, I shall be able to give you a better account of this mine.

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, July 5: We obtain some good stones of grey ore from Morris's shaft occasionally, and the ground is the same character, and about the same for progress. No lode has been taken down in the 110 west in the past week; the ground is the same character, being a mixture of granite and elvan. The part of the lode being cut into in the cross-cut north of the new shaft is composed of capel, quartz, and iron in large quantities, and there is a large stream of water issuing from the end.

WEST TOLVADDEN.—C. Thomas, July 7: From the Tolvadden lode at the 2, the 5, and the 15 fms. level, we have broken rich ore, of which I have sent specimens to London. Wherever we have seen the lode we find the branch of ore spoken of before on the north wall. We are now putting in the footway, and expect to have the water all out in the course of the coming week.

WEST TREVELYAN.—J. D. Osborn, July 3: Cater's shaft is sunk 10 fms. 4 ft. below the adit level. We shall be in a position on Monday next to drive the 10 north to cut the lodes we have in the adit, which we hope to drive on in about two months; the ground is of the same nature as reported on before—a beautiful blue killas. The adit level is driven north from Cater's shaft 13 fms. 3 ft.; within the last 2 fms. driving we have cut three lodes; the first two producing a little tin and copper, with a beautiful gossan and prian; the last lode cut is of a harder nature, which makes me think it is a limb of the caunter, but we have not yet got through it. Next week I shall dial the old mine, to see what lodes these are we have cut in the adit, and how far north Park lode is standing.

WHEAL ADDAMS.—R. Moore, July 7: I have only now to confirm my last report in reference to the arches between the 18 and 28; all three lodes are standing in certain places, being about 9 ft. from the eastern wall of the eastern blende lode, to the western wall of the quartoze lode; these three lodes are yielding lead, blende, and grey copper ore—good work. The discovery I made and mentioned in my last, about 2 fms. north of the rise in the 28. I have commenced driving on the east and west lode; here we have a splendid lode of resin-blende, but cannot say the point of its bearing, together with some lead, from which we are raising very fine work, and hope by the second week in August, should this course of blende hold good, to have ready for sale 100 tons of blende, of good quality, together with some lead. We have now completed the footway at the south engine-shaft, and cased it down against the engine-shaft about 30 fathoms, having found it necessary to put in new stulls, in order to keep the sets in their place. We are about to commence repairing the sets of timber in the shaft above the run, but have only two men engaged in this work. I intend to sink the trial shaft to the 18 fm. level, which will be little more than 4 fathoms to sink; we shall be able then to take away a large quantity of blende, north and south of the shaft, and by sinking this shaft to the 28, we shall be able to prove the beautiful course of lead on the western lode, cut some months since, from 6 to 8 fms. north, but its continuation is proved to extend south as far as the shaft will come down in the 18. This certainly, if there be no other discovery made in the mine, is worth a reasonable outlay, seeing that this important discovery is made on the point of the branches running between the quartoze and western lodes; having cut these branches in a cross-cut about 10 fathoms further south, they appear to become shorter as they go south, which is one reason why this course of lead seems to dip south, but its real permanent dip will not be ascertained until it leaves the branches, when most likely it will be found to dip north, as it is now proved many do.

WHEAL AGAR.—Wm. Roberts, July 6: In the 50, east of Windstow shaft, the lode continues 2½ ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fm. Other parts are without alteration.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—T. Carpenter, July 5: Old Lode: The lode in the 40 west is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and spots of copper ore. The deep adit level cross-cut south is driving by six men, at 50s. per fathom. The ground in the flat-rod shaft continues just as it has been for the last 3 fms.—a fine grained tough killas, with a little spar intermixed regularly throughout the ground. There are 6½ fms. more to sink to the 40.—North Lode: The lode in Dormer's stope, in bottom of deep adit west, is worth 10l. per fm. The lode in Buckingham's pitch, in back of adit west, is worth 12l. per fm. The lode in Joryeff's pitch, in bottom of deep adit west, is worth 5l. per fm.; and the lode in Rodda's pitch is worth 3l. per fm.—Eastern Mine, Old Lode: In the 20 east we have driven 6 fms. south by the side of the cross-course in search of the lode. It is impossible to form any idea of the distance the lode is heaved. The ground continues of much the same character, although there is a little more spar and can. Jane's stope, in back of the 20 east, is worth 6l. per fm.; and Joudge's stope, in bottom of the 14, is worth 4l. per fm.—North Lode: The ground in the 20 cross-cut is more favourable for driving. The lode in the deep adit level west is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and stones of copper ore.

WHEAL CROWNDALE.—J. Richards, July 8: In the shallow adit level north the ground continues easy for progress. In the winze sinking below the 30 the lode is of the same value as last reported—5 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the pitch in the bottom of the 30, 60 fms. west of the winze, continues a good course of ore, worth 8 tons per fm., and will yield 8 per cent. for copper. Although good progress has been made in clearing the 40 we have not yet reached the end, and as we shall be dropping the pitwork for a deeper level, it will require some days longer to complete.

WHEAL EDWARD.—M. H. East, July 5: North Lode: The ground at diagonal shaft is easier for sinking. The lode in the 71 west is about 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundic, and spots of ore, and looking a little more promising. The lode in the 52 west is 3½ feet wide, and yielding stones of ore, and the character of the ground is favourable for mineral. In the 32 cross-cut south a branch has been intersected, which I am pleased to say looks promising, and it is possible that it may be the object which has been pursued, as it contains some rich quality ore; more, however, can be said respecting it in the course of a few days, after it is further proved.—South Lode: The engine-shaft is down for a 71 fm. level, fork included. There is a piece of lode to strip down for about 4 feet high, after which we shall case and divide the shaft, and then commence driving east and west. The lode in Beer's winze is worth about 3 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in Thomas's stope, in the back of the 61 east, is worth fully 3 tons per fathom. There has been about 9 feet of lode taken down in the 61 west, which has yielded some very good ore, and the appearances are in favour of further improvement. The communication from the 40 to the 50 I expect will be made in about ten days. The principal points of the mine seem to indicate changes for the better.

WHEAL EMMA.—W. Goldsworthy, July 8: The 64 west is rather hard at present; we are carrying about 4½ ft. of the lode, which is producing saving work. The 46 east is driven about 10 ft., the flookan part about 8 in. wide, the rest of the lode composed of quartz and capel, altogether about 3 ft. wide. The winze below the 34 is now down about 5½ fms., worth about 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The cross-cut at the 34 south is still in good ground: driven since survey day about 4½ fathoms, through several branches. The tribute department is without change.

WHEAL EMMA EXTENSION.—W. Goldsworthy, July 8: Since intersecting the lode north we have driven about 8 ft., and find the same composed of quartz, capel, mundic, and spots of ore.

WHEAL EXMOUTH.—W. Skewis, J. Nicholls, J. Rodda, July 8: We have completed the timbering of the engine-shaft to the bottom, and are now in a position to draw the stuff from the 60 and other levels to any extent that may be required for the further development of the mine. There has not been anything done in the 60 north since last report, as we have not been able to draw the stuff. The lode in the 40 north continues large and hard, and is yielding about 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; the stratum in which the lode is embedded is becoming softer, and of a more congenial character for lead, consequently we anticipate an improvement at this point ere long. The winze in bottom of the 40 south, on the east lode, is down about 2 fms., lode yielding ¾ ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 30 north is 1½ ft. wide, producing about 4 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The stopes in back of this level, on the western lode, are yielding fully ¾ ton of lead ore per fm. The cross-cut west from this level has intersected the quartzose lode, which is at present poor. The cross-cut east from the 30 south has not as yet intersected the east lode. The rise in back of the 20 north is producing about ¼ ton of lead ore per fm., and the rise in back of the same level south is of about the same value. The lode in the 10 south is at present split up and disordered, consequently we have commenced cross-cutting east, being of opinion the main part of the lode is gone off in that direction. The stope in back of this level is up about 7 fms., and now producing ¾ ton of lead ore per fm. The adit end south is yielding ¼ ton of lead ore per fm. All other operations are progressing favourably.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, July 3: The 100 cross-cut is progressing favourably. The lode in the 90 west is small. The lode in the 20 east is 2½ ft. wide, worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom, with appearance of a further improvement. The lode in the 74 is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, worth from 50l. to 70l. per fathom. The lode in the stopes, 5 fms. behind the 74, in the back of this level, is producing 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the deep adit is 2½ ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fathom, this end is looking very kindly for so shallow a depth.

WHEAL HENRY HELVELLYN.—J. Muse, June 25: We have had the men from the rise cross-cutting, and have got a small quantity of ore. I have taken the men to work some ore in the roof beside the sump. In the upper level we still keep saving a little ore—a very strong vein, and good appearance. The new level is progressing well.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—M. Edwards, J. Nicholas, July 3: The plat is cut in the 90, and we have driven the level 9 ft. west on the course of the lode, which begins to improve as we get out of the influence of the cross-course, being now 18 inches wide, worth 5l. per fm. The lode is also cut into on the east of the cross-course, but it is still disordered, and will, no doubt, remain so until we get a short distance from it. The lode in the 82 west is 2 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fm.; in the same level east it is 2 feet wide, worth 8l. per fm. In the 72 west it is 18 in. wide, worth 7l. per fm.; in the same level east it is 3 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fm. In the 62 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fm.—Sunny Corner Shaft: This shaft is now down 6 ft. below the 54; the lode is 1 ft. wide, but poor at present. In the 54, driving east, the lode is 2 ft. wide, looks promising, and is worth 12l. per fm.—Holgate's Shaft: This shaft is now down nearly 11 fms. below the 75; we have passed through the slide, and no lode has been taken down here lately. In the 75 east the lode is large and promising, being 8 ft. wide, worth 17l. per fm. In the rise in the back of the 54 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 4l. per fm. In the winze sinking in this place the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 7l. per fm. The tribute department continues much the same as before.

WHEAL MAUDLIN.—Wm. Tregay, July 3: The lode in the adit level east is continuing in its regular course and size, being full 2½ feet wide, mostly gossan, with a little mundic, and now and then spots of ore, a very promising lode; but the branches which were cut in the cross-cut south of the lode, carrying specks of native copper, having passed through the lode are now on the north side going off from it, still containing small specks of native copper, and maintaining their regular distance from each other, about 2 ft.; the course of these branches is about east and west, while that of the lode is about 35° south of east. It will be well to drive upon both these lodes when we get down a shaft from surface for ventilation and for taking off the stuff, which will have to be done before any great length is driven.

WHEAL POLLARD.—J. Nance, July 8: The sinking of the engine-shaft has been suspended as requested, and instead of two men being employed in driving the 35 cross-cut south there are now six men employed in driving it; the ground continues hard, the granite rock in the present end is spotted with ore, which we hope are indications of our approaching near a productive lode

WHEAL TEHIDY.—D. Lanksbury, July 7: I beg to inform you that no improvement has taken place to notice in either of the levels driving on the caunter lode during the last week. Nothing new in either of the 60 fm. level cross-cuts, north and south, since last reported.

WHEAL TREFUSIS.—Z. Carkeek, July 7: The engine-shaft is sunk 8 fms. below the 55; the lode is 2 ft. wide, with promising appearances for an improvement. In the 55 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, yielding tinstuff of low quality. The stopes east of rise, in the back of the 55, are worth about 10l. per fathom for tin. In the 42 east we are rising against Nicholl's shaft; the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding tinstuff of low quality. In the 42 south we have cut a lode, and have commenced to drive east and west on it; the lode is about 3 feet wide, and we find a little tin in it, but not to value; the lode has a promising appearance for tin, and letting out a quantity of water. In the 30 we are sinking Nicholl's shaft, and expect to communicate to the 42 by the end of the present month. In the tribute pitches there is no alteration since last reported.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—Wm. Jenkin, Wm. Bryant, July 8: Smith's shaft is sunk 11 fms. 1 ft. below the 142. The lode in the 142, north of the shaft, is 3 feet wide, worth 20l. per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, worth 8l. per fm. In the 132 north it is 3 ft. wide, worth 14l. per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, worth 7l. per fm. In the 132, south of Chippindale's, it is 2 feet wide, worth 7l. per fm. In the 120, north of ditto, it is 2 ft. wide, worth 8l. per fm.—South Mine: Trelawny's shaft is sunk 2 fms. 5 ft. below the 142. The lode in the 142, south of shaft, is 3 feet wide, worth 7l. per fm.; in the same level north the lode is unproductive. The lode in the 130 south is 3 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fm. In the 107 north it is 2 ft. wide, worth 6l. per fm. The stopes and pitches are much the same as last reported. We sampled, on Saturday last, 80 tons (computed) of crop lead ores, for sale on the 10th inst. We have taken out the old boiler at Smith's drawing-whim, and are now engaged in putting in a new one, which we hope will be completed by the end of the present week.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—R. Williams, J. Williams, July 6: The boundary engine-shaft is sunk 9 fms. 3 ft. under the 113; the ground in bottom of said shaft is favourable for sinking, and looks congenial for making tin; we expect three weeks from this date will complete the sump to the 123. In the 113, east of Allen's shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is looking well, worth 30l. per fm., and the ground looking kindly for making a good level, as we advance east. The stopes in back of the same level, west of shaft, are yielding their usual quantity of low-price stamping work. In the 103, east of the same shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 10l. per fm. The stopes in back and bottom of the same level are worth, on an average, 15l. per fm.

WHEAL UNION.—Thos. Glanville, July 7: In the 30, east of the engine-shaft, the south lode is worth for tin 20l. per fm. The new shaft is down about 20 fathoms below surface. All other parts of the mine are as usual.

WHEAL WREY CONSOLS.—P. Clymo, Wm. Hancock, R. Roskilly, July 8: The sumpmen are now engaged cutting cistern-plat and bearer holes, and doing other necessary work connected therewith, in order to fix lift preparatory to sinking under the 74. The cross-cut in this level is extended west towards the lode 4 fms., and we daily expect to intersect it. The lode in the 64 south is 3 ft. wide, producing 6 cwts. of lead per fm.; in the same level north it is 3 ft. wide, producing 7 cwts. of lead per fathom. In the 54 south it is 3½ ft. wide, producing 4 cwts. of lead per fathom; in the same level north it is 2½ ft. wide, producing 8 cwts. of lead per fathom. In the 44 north it is 2 feet wide, producing 7 cwts. of lead per fathom. In the 33 north it is 1 foot wide, producing good stones of lead. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sold, July 7, a parcel of lead ore, computed 50 tons, to Mr. T. Somers, at 17l. 7s. 6d.

MANUFACTURE OF SULPHUROUS ACID.—Some improvements in the economic production of sulphurous acid, by treating pyrites and sulphates, sulphides, and sulphites, and hyposulphites of various kinds in a suitable furnace, has been patented by Mr. J. Townsend, of Glasgow. The furnace is first heated with coal, a layer of pyrites is placed on the fire, and then a layer of the sulphate, sulphide, sulphite, or hyposulphite. The pyrites keep up the heat, and sulphurous acid is distilled over most effectively.

IMPROVEMENT IN PRODUCING GAS.—M. J. Alphonse, miner, and F. Canal, Paris, have obtained "provisional protection" for an invention which consists in the use of tar and other residues arising from the manufacture of gas and other tars, resinous, or fatty matters, mixed with thin shavings, or chips, or pieces of wood, and sawdust of all kinds of wood. This mixture is distilled in ordinary gas apparatus, and the gas resulting purified by ordinary means. By this process a very pure and cheap gas is obtained of good lighting power. The proportions of the various substances employed are as follows:—

500 parts of the residue of gas or of fatty matter,
1000 parts of sawdust of any kind of wood.
500 parts of shavings, chips, or pieces of wood of any kind.

In the various experiments it has been found these proportions are very suitable, but these can be varied according to the nature of the residue, or resinous, or fatty matter, according to the sawdust and chips at the manufacturer's disposal, and also according to the quality of gas to be produced.

INTERESTING AND SUCCESSFUL COLLIERY OPERATIONS.

OPENING OF THE GREAT INCE BELT COAL AND CANNEL FIELD.

Probably the most extraordinary event in the history of coal mining in the neighbourhood of Wigan is the first opening of the Great Ince Belt Cannel Field, in the mines belonging to Messrs. Case and Morris, and called the Cannel and King Coal Mines or Seams. In this and the adjacent collieries within the same coal field, there is a distinct series of mines, including the Seven-feet, the Pemberton Four and Five-feet, and others; while at the depth of about 600 yards lies the cannel, underneath which is the "king coal," and lower still the other mines of the same series. On Saturday week, Mr. Bryham, the enterprising manager to the firm, had the satisfaction of seeing the cannel at 520 yards from the surface, and he also had the still greater satisfaction of proving it to be upwards of 3 ft. thick, and of an excellent quality. In sinking the shaft to this great depth no water has been found, with the exception of a small quantity of a saline nature, which oozed from the strata, just before the cannel was reached. This pit is, we believe, the deepest in England with the exception of one now sinking at Dukinfield, which is rather more than 600 yards; but, should this pit be sunk to the lower seams, of course its depth, which would than be 820 yards, would far exceed that of any existing shaft. The deepest pit of the Ince Hall Company is the Arley Mine, about 414 yards, and the Kirkless Hall pit is 300 yards. Messrs. Case and Morris had been for some time working the Pemberton Four-feet Mine at the depth of 300 yards, and at that distance from the surface they erected an engine, for the purpose of sinking to the cannel, which operation was commenced about ten months since, so that the progression has been at the rate of 30 yards per month. Both the upcast and downcast shafts have been driven simultaneously, the one being 12 ft. and the other 10 ft. in diameter. Communications have also been established at intervals, for the purpose of supplying the sinkers with air.

This gigantic operation may be safely termed unparalleled in the history of coal mines, and the opening of the Ince Belt a valuable discovery, not only intrinsically, but also as being the means of solving various problems connected with the science of mining, the indication of successive seams, as they appear upon boring to one-third of a mile below the surface of the earth. The pit is a lasting proof of the success which always attends unflagging perseverance when guided by science, and as it is very likely that a still further depth will be reached, after the present seams of cannel and "king coal" have been in some measure exhausted, considerable interest must attach to the result attendant upon the exertions of Mr. Bryham, under whose management the works have been carried on almost from the commencement. The "king coal" is expected to be of great thickness, and, if so, its acquisition will be of still greater value as a reward for the labour and expense incurred in sinking the shafts. Throughout the whole distance continuous strata of stone and heavy pyrites have presented themselves, and on considering the progressive operations of blasting, which have enabled the miners to attain this enormous depth, we cannot but be amazed. In sinking the shaft 11 workable seams of coal have been passed through, which in the aggregate are 46 ft. in thickness.

MEXICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN MINING COMPANY.—A meeting of shareholders was held last week, for the purpose of considering a proposal made for the purchase of the property of the company in Chili. Mr. R. P. Harding (the official manager) stated that ever since the date of the winding-up order he had been in communication with parties with a view of disposing of the company's property in Chili, in a manner beneficial to the contributories. Within the last few weeks he had received a communication from Messrs. Heatley, Evans, and Co., the bankers of the company in Chili, offering to purchase the company's works, plant, and stock, on the following terms:—For the works, plant, and copper in bottom of Herradura and Caldera, in Chili, 20,000*l.*; for the steamer, 8000*l.*; for the stocks of copper ores, coals, bricks, &c., 30,000*l.*, or such sum, more or less, as on valuation the stocks may amount to. By the accounts furnished by the company's agent, Mr. Barnes, to Dec. 31 last, after making large allowances for depreciation, that gentleman estimated the company's property at that date as follows:—Stock of ores, &c., 45,000*l.*; Herradura works, 54,000*l.*—total, 99,000*l.*; but those figures were nothing like the amount at which they stood in the company's books; the Herradura and Caldera works, utensils, &c., having cost the company between 117,000*l.* and 118,000*l.* Messrs. Heatley, who now offered to purchase, on behalf of themselves and others, were, at the date of the winding-up order, creditors to the company for 88,000*l.*, for which they held bills against proceeds of copper then afloat, and since realised to the extent of 60,000*l.*, leaving due to them 28,000*l.*, for which a charge upon the company's property had been executed to them, and under which, according to the Chilian law, they were entitled to proceed to sale, and if they did so a great sacrifice would be the result. Messrs. Huth, Gruning, and Co., had also a very large claim upon the company, for which they held similar security. He (Mr. Harding) had arranged with Messrs. Heatley not to proceed to a forced sale, but to wait, in order to afford an opportunity of disposing of the property more advantageously. The object of the present meeting was to take the sense, and ascertain the views, of the contributories, whether they thought it expedient to sell at the price offered or not. He did not mean to say that it was the value of the property, but from its peculiar character, and the distance at which it was situated, they must consider whether a larger offer could be obtained. If it were accepted, the deficiency to be met would be 110,000*l.*, assuming all the creditors' claims to be sustained, against many of which, amounting to about 60,000*l.*, great objections had been raised, and on which the opinion of the Court would be taken. He must, however, inform the shareholders, that for all those debts so claimed against the company, it appeared the company had obtained the money; and what the result of resisting the claims would be he could not tell. The Copiapo Company had some time back offered 15,000*l.* for the Caldera works, and, probably, at that time 16,000*l.* might have been obtained, but they had since erected works for themselves.—The Chairman said it would be satisfactory to the meeting to hear some statement of the liabilities of the company.—Mr. Harding replied, that the claims in dispute upon loans, bills, &c., amounted to from 60,000*l.* to 65,000*l.*; of which Messrs. Barclay held some, Messrs. Cotton and Trueman 20,000*l.* worth, and which would be tried by Barclay's case, now before the Rolls' Court, while the claims for goods, &c., which were already decided upon, amounted to about 45,000*l.*, so that amount, at all events, must be met. There was also a claim by Mr. Schneider for 5000*l.* The liabilities in Chili were 100,000*l.* at the time of the winding-up; Messrs. Heatley's claim had since, however, been greatly reduced, and there were few other local liabilities; and, according to calculation at the present time, if the 50,000*l.* were accepted, there would be a balance in the contributories' favour from Chili of about 10,000*l.*, after satisfying all claims there. The number of contributories already fixed represented 17,000 shares, of which two-thirds were believed to be good. Several parties had applied to him who were desirous of compromising their liability, but the lowest sum he could name, under present circumstances, was 8*l.* per share. The Chairman, Mr. Matthew Flower, and Mr. Wilson (of Thomson, Hankey, and Co.) were appointed a committee, with power to add to their number, and the proceedings were adjourned until July 21.

PRACTICAL MINING—IMPROVEMENTS IN BORING.—In driving levels and in tunnelling three-fourths of the time is occupied in boring, and the remaining one-fourth in charging and blasting, so that an improvement whereby boring is effected in one-tenth of the time usually required is a desideratum. The engineering difficulties met with in making the great tunnel through the Alps, from Modane to Bardonèche, has caused a contrivance to be invented which will be of general utility in mining operations. The crest of the mountain through which the tunnel is to pass being about one mile above the level of the tunnel, the ordinary mode of sinking shafts and commencing from several points simultaneously was out of the question; and as the tunnel could only be worked from the two extremities, it was calculated that it would require 36 years to complete it. To overcome the difficulty, Messrs. Sommeiller, Grattone, and Grandis, three Sardinian engineers, proposed a peculiar system of perforation and ventilation, in the application of which they avail themselves of the abundance of water which exists in the locality. Their invention consists of an hydraulic air-condenser and a perforating instrument. The condenser is a syphon turned with its orifices upward, one of which is in communication with a stream of water, and the other with a reservoir of air. The water passes down the first branch, enters the second, and by its pressure condenses the air, which is then forced into the reservoir. By the opening of a valve the water in the syphon is then let out, and the operation recommences. The induction and eduction valves are worked by a small machine, operating by the force of a column of water, communicating with another reservoir above. A fall of about 24 ft. is sufficient to condense the air to six atmospheres, which is equal to a pressure of nearly 70 ft. of water. The condensed air is used first as a motive power, and then for ventilation. As a motive power it is used to work the perforators, and the mode by which these little machines are worked affords a proof of the possibility of employing compressed air for that purpose with advantage. By this means blast holes may be bored through the hardest syenite in 1-12th the time usually taken; and another advantage gained is that 18 perforators may be set to work where there would scarcely be sufficient room for six miners. It is estimated that by these contrivances, combined with machinery for removing the rubbish, &c., the time required for the completion of the undertaking will be reduced from 36 years to 6 years. The rate at which the work is progressing is at present about 6½ ft. per day, 3 ft. 3 in. at each side of the mountain.

THE CALORIC ENGINE.—We have already stated that the indefatigable Capt. Ericsson is at last being rewarded for his exertions in proving the applicability of caloric as a motive power. In New York and its vicinity his last engine is daily becoming more in use, many of the most respectable houses already having them in operation, and orders have been executed for other parts of the American continent, especially for California, where it is expected, from the reception which it has met with, the caloric engine will, to a great extent, supersede the windmills and hand labour employed. It appears, however, that the use of the engine is not to be confined to the United States, since a caloric engine has just been shipped by Captain Ericsson to the Pasha of Egypt, who intends to use it for irrigating some of his ornamental grounds. Its power has been tested and proved ample to raise 1000 gallons of water per hour 120 ft. high, and at a slightly reduced speed the water can be raised to 160 ft. These engines are very economic, simple, and compact: that made for the Pasha is 6 ft. in length, and will run at a cost of considerably less than one penny per hour. Where a small amount of cheap motive power is required this engine is unsurpassed, and will, no doubt, ere long be introduced into Europe.

[The following mine reports reached us too late for insertion in their proper place:—

PROVIDENCE MINES.—A. Anthony, July 7: The lode in the 125, west of Higgs's shaft, is 18 in. wide, but poor. The lode in the 75 end, east of Higgs's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 35*l.* per fathom. The lode in back of the 75, east of Higgs's shaft, is 3 feet wide, worth 35*l.* per fathom. The stopes under this pitch are 4 feet wide, worth 60*l.* per fm. The lode in the 75 is 4 ft. wide, worth 15*l.* per fathom. The lode in the bottom of the 65, east of Higgs's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 4*l.* per fathom. The lode in the bottom of the 65, east of Comfort lode, on a limb of the carbona, is 18 in. wide, worth 6*l.* per fm. The stopes in bottom of the old carbona are 2 ft. wide, worth 6*l.* per fm. The lode at Dunstan's shaft, sinking under the 35, is 18 in. wide, worth 6*l.* per fm. The lode in the 35, east of Dunstan's shaft, is 18 in. wide, worth 5*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 24, east of same shaft, is 18 in. wide, worth 5*l.* per fathom. After a long search we have discovered a branch going south in our 75 fm. level, just opposite the lode, and from its appearance we have reason to believe it will lead to something good, as in its character it bears the closest relation to branches before discovered, which have lead to our rich bunches of tin; at present it is producing some rich work.

WHEAL MARGERY.—J. Tregoning, July 8: American Shaft: The sumpmen are engaged at present in cutting plat, &c., in the 80. In the 70 east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 4*l.* per fm. In the 70 west the lode is 2½ feet wide, worth 14*l.* per fm.; the rise in back of this level, against the winze, is worth 12*l.* per fm. The 60 east is poor at present, lode small. In the 50 east the lode is 3 feet wide, producing good stones of ore, but not to value. In the 20 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 6*l.* per fm. No. 1 winze, below the 60 west, is poor. No. 2 winze is worth 5*l.* per fm. No. 4 winze, below the 50 west, nothing to value.—Wellesley's Engine-shaft: We have recently commenced sinking this shaft below the 60; the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 12*l.* per fm. In the 60, west of Wellesley's, lode 2 feet wide, and worth 12*l.* per fm. Tributers, both on tin and copper, getting fair wages.]

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, JULY 9, 1858.

COPPER.	£	s.	d.
Copper wire .....p. lb.	0	1	1¾-1 2
ditto tubes ..... „	0	1	2¼-1 2½
Sheathing & bolts .. „	0	1	0 —
Bottoms ..... „	0	1	0½-1 1
Old (Exchange) .... „	0	0	10½ —
Best selected....p. ton	110	10	0- —
Tough cake..... „	107	10	0- —
Tile ..... „	107	10	0- —
South American.. „	100	0	0- —
IRON.	Per Ton.		
Bars, Welsh, in London..	7	5	0- 7 10 0
Ditto, to arrive	6	15	0- 7 0 0
Nail rods	7	15	0- —
„ Stafford. in London	8	0	0- 9 0 0
Bars ditto	8	10	0- 9 10 0
Hoops ditto	9	10	0- 9 15 0
Sheets, single	10	0	0-10 10 0
Pig, No. 1, in Wales ..	3	15	0- 4 15 0
Refined metal, ditto....	4	10	0- 5 5 0
Bars, common, ditto....	5	17	6- 6 5 0
Ditto, railway, ditto ..	5	15	0- 6 5 0
Ditto, Swed. in London.	13	0	0-14 10 0
In stock to arrive....	—	—	—
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde....	2	15	0- 2 15 0
Ditto, in Tyne & Tees..	2	19	6- 3 2 6
Ditto, forge.....	2	17	6- —
Staffordshire Forge Pig.	4	10	0- 5 0 0
Welsh Forge Pig	3	0	0- 3 5 0
LEAD.			
English Pig	21	10	0-22 10 0
Ditto sheet	22	15	0- —
Ditto red lead	24	0	0-24 5 0
Ditto white	27	0	0-30 0 0
Ditto patent shot	25	0	0-25 10 0
Spanish	21	10	0- —
American	none.		

BRASS.	Per lb.
Sheets	10½d.-11½d.
Wire	10½d.-11d.
Tubes	12½d.-13d.

FOREIGN STEEL.	Per Ton.		
Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	18	0	0-19 0 0
„ (hammered).	20	10	0-21 0 0
Ditto, in faggots	23	0	0- —
English, Spring	18	0	0-23 0 0
QUICKSILVER .....p. lb.	0	1	11- 2 0
SPELTER.	Per Ton.		
Foreign	24	0	0-24 10 0
To arrive	24	0	0- —
ZINC.			
In sheets	30	0	0- —
TIN.			
English, blocks 118	0	0-	—
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)..119	0	0-	—
Ditto, Refined 121	0	0-	—
Banca 119	0	0-120	0 0
Straits 117	0	0-118	0 0
TIN-PLATES.*			
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1	13	0- 1 15 0
IX Ditto 1st quality „	1	19	0- 2 1 0
IC Ditto 2d quality „	1	11	0- 1 12 0
IX Ditto 2d quality „	1	17	0- 1 18 0
IC Coke ..... „	1	6	0- 1 7 0
IX Ditto..... „	1	12	0- 1 13 0
Canada plates ....p. ton	15	0	0-15 5 0
In London; 20s. less at the works.			
Yellow Metal Sheathing..p. lb.			10d.- —
Wetterstedt's Pat. Met. ..p. cwt.	2	2	0
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	—	- 7	10 0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—During the past week our market has preserved an even course; the demand for most metals has continued limited, and prices have scarcely undergone any variation. At the present moment there appears to be no spirit of enterprise, the account of the markets abroad being anything but flattering. Shippers are, consequently, discouraged in making further consignments, and merchants generally prefer just now confining their business to the narrowest limits, and only execute orders on commission. The home trade is by no means brisk; consumers and dealers buy sparingly, and speculators are not sanguine of any particular improvement in the market; at least not sufficient to justify any extensive purchase.

COPPER.—The market exhibits signs of weakness, and smelters are getting short of work. No difficulty is now experienced in buying this metal either in large or small quantities, sellers being more disposed to make a concession for a good order. The fall in the standard, however, influences buyers, and, in the face of gradually lower rates being given for ores, no one is disposed to give out any large contract. Should any further serious decline take place in the price of ores at the next ticketings, it is not improbable that an alteration may be announced in fixed rates of manufactured, &c.

IRON.—Rails are but in limited request, and prices may be quoted a shade lower. Specifications for merchant bars are much wanted by ironmasters, and concessions have been made where immediate assortments are handed. Swedish bars are still offering in the market at 13*l.* to 16*l.*, according to sizes required. Scotch pigs have mostly ranged about 52s. 3d., mixed numbers, g.m.b., f.o.b. in Glasgow. On 'Change a slight improvement was reported, and the market closed at 52s. 6d., cash, sellers.

LEAD.—There has been very little doing, and the amount of business transacted has been unimportant, prices having a declining tendency, and sellers eagerly seek offers for English pig, &c.

SPELTER.—Our market keeps steady, holders exhibit firmness at 24*l.*, but enquiries are at limits averaging 23*l.* to 23*l.* 15s., with buyers lighter. The stock here is heavy, but prices on the other side are rather higher. The steadiness of the market rests more particularly upon the stability of holders here, and it is stated that a large quantity is held by one or two strong houses. Providing, therefore, that advices from Hamburg do not come lower, after a few parcels that are now in dealers' hands are cleared off, it is not unlikely that higher prices may be realised; at the same time, if a few weak holders bear upon the market the price may recede to 23*l.*

TIN.—In English the demand has much improved, consequent on the high price at which the Dutch sale went. The quantity sold at the sale was upwards of 190,000 slabs, averaging in price 68 1-5 fl.; a few lots reached 70 fl. The high figure which it sold for seemed to surprise most of the buyers, and it is generally believed that a very considerable quantity must have been bought by the Dutch houses for speculation. There is no occasion to alter the price of English unless the demand justifies it, which is very unlikely just at present, although several persons, perhaps, may be induced to effect purchases in anticipation of a rise. These purchases, of course, would be simply for stock, or to sell again in our market at a profit. No doubt the speculators will do their best to push up prices, but it will be very difficult to maintain them, even if they do succeed in their object. The English smelters would do well to consider the effect that a rise would have in the market before they attempt such a step: while business is afloat it would be better to secure it at present prices than allow buyers to supply themselves with Banca, for the instant that advanced rates are quoted there will be an immense quantity offered for sale everywhere. Straits has been sold for cash at 117*l.*; holders now ask higher prices.

TIN-PLATES.—Makers are open for orders at previous quotations.

STEEL.—No further transactions in Swedish keg have become known.

QUICKSILVER maintains its position, and no attempt is made to obtain enhanced prices.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 8.—Our metal market still presents but little worthy of notice. Manufactured iron continues to be only in limited demand, although, if anything, there are rather more orders in hand from the Continent, and also for the Australian markets. Prices are nominally without change. Scotch pig-iron has been but sparingly enquired for, either for export or for speculation, and prices have scarcely altered since last week's report. The shipments are 9603 tons, against 6740 tons for the corresponding week of last year. The Dutch sales of tin having resulted in somewhat better prices than were expected, the feeling with respect to prices is decidedly favourable to a rise, and it is a question whether smelters will now take orders for any considerable quantity at present rates. Tin-plates in consequence are held more firmly, and, in some instances, prices are now refused which would have been accepted a few days ago. In copper there is but a limited business doing. Parcels in second hands are still to be obtained under current quotations; there is, however, no pressure to sell. Lead shows no change; demand quiet. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 6*l.* 10s. to 6*l.* 15s. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 118*l.* per ton; common bar, 119*l.*; refined block, 121*l.*—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 31s. to 31s. 6d. per box; coke, IC, 25s. to 25s. 6d.—Lead: English sheet, 23*l.* 10s. per ton; English pig, 21*l.*—Copper: Cake and tile, 107*l.* 10s. per ton; best selected, 110*l.* 10s. per ton; sheathing and bolt, 1s. per lb.—Yellow metal sheathing, 10d. per lb.—Steel: Blistered, 30*l.* to 40*l.* per ton; spring, 18*l.* to 24*l.*; cast and shear, 50*l.* to 60*l.* per ton.

GLASGOW, JULY 8.—During the week our market for pig-iron has continued quiet, and prices have remained unaltered. A considerable business has been done in manufacturers' warrants at 52s. 3d., cash prompt, and we closed this afternoon with buyers at that price. Shipments are slightly falling off, and the next two months will likely show an addition to our present large stock. No. 1, g.m.b., 51s. 6d.; No. 3, 51s.; No. 1, Gartsherrie, 58s. per ton.

NEW YORK, JUNE 23.—The Metal Market does not yet show any material improvement. The stock of new sheathing is light, and holders are firm at 26½c.; yellow metal remains steady, and old is without change. The iron market is dull, and prices of Scotch pig are barely maintained; in bars there is nothing doing. Lead quotations are, in the absence of business, merely nominal. For tin-plates there is a little more enquiry. In zinc, 50 casks Mosselmann has been done at 8½c., six months.

ANTIMONY ORE is now worth from 20*l.* to 24*l.* per ton, being about 5*l.* higher than at this period of last year. Crude antimony has risen to about the same extent, being now quoted 45*l.*, against 40*l.* last year. Regulus and French star remain without alteration.

In SALTPETRE, the deliveries during the week have been 273 tons, and the quantity landed 8 tons. The amount in stock is now 5076 tons, against 4953 tons at the corresponding period of last year. A small lot of 4½ per cent. refraction sold for 47s. 3d.; short prompt, and 400 bags of 5¼ per cent. refraction fetched 44s. 9d.

THE TIN TRADE.—The Netherlands Trading Company's sale of Banca Tin took place at Rotterdam on Tuesday, the quantity offered being 190,842 slabs, and the prices realised from 68 fl. to 70 fl., the average being 68½ fl., which is equal to 119*l.* per ton in London. The number of slabs offered was but 300 above that of last year; but, as it is admitted that at the last sale the majority of purchasers bought recklessly, and as the stock at disposal is considerably more than double at the present time as compared with July, 1857, it can scarcely create surprise that the price should have been so much higher in 1857 than in 1858. The price realised on Tuesday was lower than in any year since 1854, the figures being—1854, 66 fls.; 1855, 74½ fls.; 1856, 73½ fls.; 1857, 82½ fls.; and 1858, 68½ fls. The sale has this year been looked forward to with much more interest than usual, as the extraordinary conduct of buyers in 1857 altogether prevented any reliable calculations as to the probable result of Tuesday's sale being made; consequently the tin trade generally has continued in a very unsettled position from the time it was made known that so large a quantity would be offered; but, considering the result of the sale and the aspect of the market generally, there is good reason to anticipate an improvement. Billiton tin has realised since the sale 70 florins.

Mr. N. Breebaart (Goll and Co.) writes, under date July 6:—

"In the public sales of 190,842 slabs, which took place to-day, the whole quantity found ready buyers. The combination of the brokers established a price of 68 fl., which, however, was exceeded in a few instances by one single buyer, in consequence of which the average price advanced to 68·20 fl., unlimited orders, subject to a reduction of 15 per cent., as their number was so considerable that the quantity put up for public sale would not have been sufficient. The prices ranged for—311 lots at 68 fl., 5 at 68½ fl., 9 at 68¾ fl., 51 at 69 fl., 4 at 69¼ fl., 1 at 69½ fl., 1 at 69¾ fl., 1 at 71 fl.: average price, 68·20 fl. 451 slabs Billiton, sold immediately after this sale, fetched 70 fl. The English buyers present at the sale bought very largely, but other countries have taken a comparative smaller interest, a great many limits being too low; it appears, however, that several parties have calculated upon firm offers, which no doubt will find ready buyers.

The predictions of improved prospects in the MINING MARKET, though long in being verified, would appear to be near their realisation at last, and we have had a week of great activity in shares. The improvement in Harriett and other mines, reported at the beginning of the week, enabling numbers of speculators to realise large profits, threw more life into the market, and induced purchases in many adventures in which good profits are reasonably expected before long. But a telegram having been received this (Friday) morning from Mr. Pike, the purser of Wheal Harriett, stating that the ore in the 74 fm. level had failed, upon the information being made known shares immediately dropped to 21s., sellers, but have since recovered to 1¼, buyers, and sellers cannot be found under 1¼. The prices in the earlier part of the week fluctuated from 39s. to 45s. Among the shares more particularly enquired for are Cook's Kitchen, North Frances, Bell and Lanarth, Redmoor, Kelly Bray, &c. The rule moved for by West Basset has been argued and discharged, so that the South Frances adventurers are still triumphant; but it is to be regretted that the obstinacy of the West Basset adventurers, although the question has been twice decided against them, will cause further litigation. It is to be hoped that before more expense is incurred the disputants will see the desirability of a compromise. The piece of ground in dispute is scarcely worth the cost of the legal proceedings to either party, and the West Basset adventurers should recollect that they have already been deprived of one bi-monthly dividend this year. The effect of the proceedings upon the value of the shares in both of the mines is anything but satisfactory, and should the course proposed by West Basset be persisted in, shareholders in that mine may find it more difficult to dispose of their interest, and rid themselves from further liability, than they anticipate. The wisest step would be to submit to the South Frances adventurers a proposal to consult arbitrators, and this would, no doubt, be agreed upon, and lead to an amicable settlement. The shares tages to be derived from the small piece of ground in dispute. The shares in South Frances became enquired after, and rose to 239 to 240; the dividend at the meeting was 7*l.* per share. On Thursday several letters were received in town from Cornwall by brokers and dealers, some asserting that the course of ore at the 74 was in Condurrow, others that it was just dipping into it, and this had the effect of damping an otherwise rising market; the report we understand was freely circulated in Cornwall, and, if for the object of depressing the London market, the originators of it we hope will be traced. It is clear that many in Cornwall were also deceived by it, and a demand sprung up for Condurrow. The real fact is, as we understand it, that the 74 is upwards of 30 fathoms from the boundary, and dipping only 15 inches in a fathom. Wheal Buller, 225 to 235. Wheal Margery, 12 to 12½, and it is reported that the mine never looked better. Providence Mines continue flat, and leave off 54 to 56. Par Consols, 19. West Pars in request at 16s. to 17s. 6d.; at the meeting a call of 1s. per share was made on 12,000 shares, to put the finances in good condition, and the prospects of the mine are such as to promise early profits. East Bassets have been flat, at 87½ to 90. Herodsfoot in demand, at 7½ to 8¼. Cook's Kitchen shares have advanced from a mere nominal price to 4*l.*, with an upward tendency, in consequence of the improvements in the mine. Bell and Lanarths also in request, at 4 to 4¼; the lode in the shaft is of a promising character, and the progress will be watched with some interest. Wheal Unys have taken another start, and leave off at 5¼ to 5¾; here again good improvements are talked of. Tincroft, 3¼. North Frances have been largely dealt in at 8¾ to 9¼, the price leaving off at 8 to 8¼ through an attempt to "bang" the market. Complaints are made that a fee of 2s. 6d. is charged for every transfer registered at the office, and this, it is said, checks business, and prevents the shares having their proper standing in the market. We call attention to it, therefore, in the hope that the committee, whilst taking into consideration the remuneration to themselves, will abolish such an impost. Even Par Consols has yielded to public opinion on this point, and North Frances is the only mine, we understand, now charging the transfer fee. Since our last the mine has been inspected, and the 36 end west, within 17 fms. of one of the cross-courses, against which the parallel lodes of South Frances and West Basset are so productive, is reported as worth 30*l.* per fm. Carn Brea, 53 to 55; North Crofty, 4 to 4¼. Wheal Edwards, pretty quiet, and leave off at 5¼ to 5½. Great Alfreds continue at 6 to 6½, but should be at a better price. Alfred Consols, scarcely named, and price about 10. Tamar Consols, ¾ to ⅞, and a demand springing up. Redmoor, in request at 7s. to 8s., but few sellers found; Kelly Bray, 2½ to 2¾; Wheal Arthur, 4¾ to 5; East Russell, 5¾ to 6; we understand Capt. C. Thomas has just inspected the mine, and reports very favourably of it. Great South Tolgus, 14½ to 15; North Robert, 3; Wheal Margaret, 50 to 55; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 110 to 115, and rather more freely offered; the dividend was 2*l.* per share for the two months, hitherto the dividends were paid four monthly; the lode in the shaft is said to be worth 40*l.* per fm., and the 36 end 25*l.* per fm. Wheal Trelawny, 25 to 26; Merllyns have been done at 9s.; Wheal Grenvilles are flat, at 25s. to 30s.; at the meeting a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made, and the report stated that the shaft was sunk 4 fms. below the 66, and the agent had broken stones of grey ore, yielding a produce of from 40 to 50 per cent., and by November the shaft would be down to the 80. Vale of Towy, 21s. to 22s.; at the meeting a dividend of 1s. per share was declared. Mary Ann, 46½ to 47½, and in demand. Sortridge Consols, 25s. to 26s. 6d.; Great Wheal Vor, 32s. 6d. to 35s.; Lady Bertha, 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.

We direct attention to an article in another column, by our correspondent, Mr. J. Y. Watson, upon the subject of "Railways, Banks, and Mines." Calculations are there entered into, showing the results of an investment, twelve months ago, in eight of the best railways, eight of the best banks, and eight of the best mines; and notwithstanding the fall in the price of copper, during the commercial crisis, seriously reduced the dividends in the mines, as well as the prices of the shares, it is clearly shown that the mines pay more than double the rate of interest of either banks or railways, and that shares yield a handsome profit on the outlay in addition.

The cry of "Wolf, wolf!" had been so often raised, that the shepherds of old became callous to the sound; every one knows the consequence. "The good time coming" has been so often said and sung that we are almost in the same predicament; but it may be relied upon that, as surely as the wolf at length made his appearance, the good time for British mining will come, and well will it be for those who shall be prepared to reap the benefit, for where it does exist it will be in no ordinary degree. A Cornish contemporary, in publishing its list of hebdomadal transactions, usually discriminates whether they have taken place in Cornwall or London: the preponderance lately has been in the former; last week's paper shows every instance to have been so. This clearly indicates confidence in head quarters, where the purchasers may naturally be supposed to be better acquainted with the merits of mine adventure than Londoners; it may be

pelled on as a favourable symptom. Several inferior rallies in prices of shares in the London market from time to time have displayed indications to again embark in mining when confidence shall have been restored; we mean when confidence in public affairs shall become more settled; then we may expect to see securities of this nature in the ascendant, particularly as during the late trying panic none stood so well in public estimation, or produced so great or so regular dividends on the capital invested. With plenty of money waiting for profitable employment, with every prospect of an early and bountiful harvest, we should not be at all surprised at a reaction from the present and late apathy to be announced at any day; we perceive symptoms of it already, and hope ere many weeks are over to be the herald of a great and lasting improvement in British mining stocks.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 3873 tons of ore were sold, realising 21,294*l.* 10s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 121*l.* 4s.; average produce, 6¾; average price, 5*l.* 10s.; quantity of fine copper, 263 tons 12 cwts. The particulars of the sales during the past month have been:—

Date.	Tons.	Produce.	Standard.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
July 10	4461	6½	£128 17 0	£5 11 6	£86 6 0
" 17	4746	5⅜	129 9 0	4 14 0	81 4 0
" 24	2472	6½	125 5 0	5 7 8	82 16 0
July 1	3489	6⅜	123 7 0	5 8 6	82 0 0
" 8	3873	6¾	121 4 0	5 10 0	80 16 0

Compared with last week's sale, the standard has declined 1*l.* 16s., and the price per ton of ore 2s. 7d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the standard has declined 5*l.* 2s., and the price per ton of ore 5s. 7d. There will be no ticketing in Cornwall on Thursday next.

At Swansea, on Tuesday, 2605 tons of copper ore realised 28,577*l.* 8s., of which the Cobre Mines had 506 tons, and 6082*l.* 4s.; Cuba, 436 tons, 5132*l.* 18s. 6d.; Berehaven, 429 tons, 3531*l.* 3s.; Knockmahon, 306 tons, 1326*l.* 2s.; Parys, 254 tons, 882*l.* 13s. The next sale, July 20, will be 2027 tons, from Cobre, Knockmahon, Berehaven, Namaqualand, &c.

At Liverpool, on Monday, Messrs. Hastings, Andrew, and Co., will sample 45 tons of copper ore, in three parcels, for sale on 28th inst.:—17 tons per *Ashley Down;* 7 tons *Marie Josephine;* and 21 tons *George* and *Alps.*

At South Wheal Frances meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Ores sold, April and May, 6800*l.* 17s. 8d.; tin, 131*l.* 19s. 9d. = 6932*l.* 17s. 5d.—Mine cost, April and May, 2080*l.* 6s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 519*l.* 2s. 5d.; dues, 462*l.* 3s. 10d.; rates, 126*l.* 7s. 7d. The profit on the two months was 3744*l.* 17s. 6d., and the credit, last audit, 640*l.* 14s.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 4385*l.* 11s. 6d. A dividend of 342*l.* (7*l.* per share) was declared. Capts. W. Pascoe, J. Prisk, and H. Bennett reported that in the tribute department they had 38 pitches, working at 6s. 8d. in 1*l.*

At Grambler and St. Aubyn meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 76*l.* 12s. 3d.; ores sold, 1392*l.* 10s. 5d. = 1469*l.* 3s. Mine cost April, 352*l.* 7s. 11d.; May, 321*l.* 0s. 11d.; merchants' bills, 198*l.* 3s. 2d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 597*l.* 11s. A dividend of 486*l.* (2*l.* per share) was declared. The nett profit on the two months' working was 520*l.* 18s. 9d. Capts. John Davey and John Mitchell reported that the pitches are still looking very fair.

At the Vale of Towy Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. T. Field in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in favour of adventurers of 1464*l.* 5s. 6d. A dividend of 1000*l.* (1s. per share) was declared. The proceedings, which are reported in an other column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

At Tolvadden Mine meeting, the accounts for March and April showed—Balance the last audit, 1627*l.* 12s. 4d.; mine cost, 659*l.* 19s. 5d.; merchants' bills, 329*l.* 15s. 2d. = 2608*l.* 6s. 11d.—Sales of copper ores (less 1-18th lord's dues), 2077*l.* 3s. 2d.; elliron (at 5s. 6d. per cwt.), 1*l.* 7s. 6d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 529*l.* 16s. 3d. Capt. F. Gundry and E. Johns report that the stopes and pitches are looking very favorable. They sold 275 tons of copper ore on Thursday, which realised 2153*l.*

At Trumpet Consols Mine meeting, June 30, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 948*l.* 1s. 10d.; mine cost, Jan. to March, 1694*l.* 3s. 4d.; merchants' bills, 34*l.* 1s. 9d. = 2676*l.* 6s. 11d.—Call received, 59*l.*; ore sold, 1783*l.* 2s. 3d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 863*l.* 4s. 8d. Captains R. Kendall and B. Dunston reported that on Wheal Valves lode they expect to get down to the 30 very quickly, where there was said to be tin ground: 110 men and 59 boys and girls were employed on the mine.

At Wheal Tremayne special meeting, on Tuesday, it was resolved that Messrs. T. Field, and Harvey and Co., with the purser, be appointed a committee for the general purposes of the mine, and that they be authorised to negociate with the adventurers in the adjoining mine as to the future draining the water.

At South Wheal Ellen meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Mine cost, April, 235*l.* 17s.; May ditto, 264*l.* 18s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 450*l.* 6s. 8d. = 951*l.* 1s. 9d.—Balance last audit, 3*l.* 5s. 5d.; copper ores sold, 319*l.* 7s. 3d.; rent received, 4*l.*: leaving balance against adventurers, 624*l.* 9s. A call of 10s. per share was made. The purser stated that the call, with the returns of ore, would enable him to go on for four months, and that with a little improvement in the western ground he hoped to go on and work the mine effectually without another call. The total arrears of call did not exceed 60*l.*, and all the merchants' bills were paid, except the small sum of 62*l.* 7s. 7d. The agent reported that the mine was looking better than for some time past, and the next sampling would be about 130 tons.

At Oola Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. E. J. Wilson in the chair), it was resolved that a copy of Mr. Wordsworth's opinion should be circulated among the shareholders, and that a special meeting be convened, for the purpose of considering the propriety of taking steps for winding-up and reconstituting the company—that at the next meeting Capt. Champion should be requested to furnish all bills, and a full report of the present and future prospects of the mine.

At West Par Consols Mining Company meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. S. W. Daukes in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance of cash in favour of the adventurers, 167*l.* 11s. 9d. A call of 1s. per share was made. The proceedings, which are fully reported in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

At New Crow Hill Mines meeting on Monday (Mr. J. D. Brunton in the chair), three committee members were chosen and an auditor elected. The Union Bank of London was elected as the bankers of the company. A call of 2s. 6d. was made; 1s. 3d. was made payable July 20, and 1s. 3d. payable on September 20; and Mr. William Browne, jun., was elected secretary of the company.

At the Peel River Land and Mineral Company meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. H. Hughes in the chair), the report was adopted, and a dividend declared of 2s. per share, free of income-tax. The total profit for the past year was 10,294*l.*, arising chiefly from the success of the pastoral operations, which have produced a return of 32 per cent. upon the capital employed in them. The number of sheep, when compared with preceding years, shows a decrease, the scarcity of eligible stock having prevented the judicious outlay of a sum of 1770*l.* derived from the previous sale of 7262 old ewes. The net income from miners' licenses at the gold fields was 300*l.*: 5 tons of quartz are about to be sent to Europe to be tested. The working expenses have diminished, and further reductions will be made. Of the 24,500*l.* due from Messrs. Sanderson, Sandeman, and Co., 228*l.* remains unpaid, or, after receipt of the dividend on the estate of that firm announced this morning, about 1700*l.* only. Some conversation took place on the proposed purchase of squatting stations, and it was stated that Mr. Hamilton, the Governor of the Australian Agricultural Company, who is proceeding to the colony, has been requested to survey the Peel River property, and that purchases will be effected in cases where he and the general superintendent may concur upon their advisability.

In the Foreign Share Market, the amount of business transacted during the week has been exceedingly limited. St. John Del Reys and Imperial Brazilians are lower; the former closing at 11½ to 12½, and the latter 1¼ to 1¾. Worthings have been dealt in at 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d., and New Grand Duchy of Baden, at 2½ to 3; the ordinary annual meeting of the old company will be held on the 31st, but will be merely formal; the progress of the new company has been highly satisfactory lately. On the 27th, the meeting of the Cobre Association will take place, and a director will be elected in the place of Mr. Russell Ellice, resigned. The United Mexican meeting is fixed for the 28th. Santiagos are quoted ½ to ⅜; but very few transactions have taken place.

From Leeds, our correspondents (Messrs. Gledhill and Co.) state that the mining interest is a little improved this week, and we hope soon to see confidence restored. Great exertions are being made by several of the mines in the northern districts to raise ore, bring it into the market, and make returns to the enterprising shareholders. Let this be once accomplished and carried on, and mining and its varied interests will be looked upon with respect, and received with increased favour by many of those who at present treat it with doubt and distrust. We hope soon to be able to give you a few particulars of some of the mines who accomplish these pleasing results.

Our Sheffield correspondent (Mr. Wilson) reports that the mining share market remains exceedingly quiet, the only business done being Mill Town at 3, and Prince of Wales at 3½. The quotations are as follow:—Brightside and Froggatt Grove, 3 to 3½; Chapel Dale, 2¾ to 3; Cowden Rake, par to ¼ prem.; Craftant, ½ to 1; Mill Town, 2⅞ to 3; Mill Dam, ¼ dis. to par; Eyam, 40 to 43; New Midland, ¼ to ⅜ pm.; North Derbyshire, ¾ to ⅞; Peak United, 1 to 1½; Peak Forest, ¾ to 1¼ pm.; Prince of Wales, 3½ to 4; Wheal Mary Great Consols, 1 to 1⅛; Winkerley, 1⅛ to 1¼.

Our Hull correspondent (Messrs. Flint and Co.) report that our market for railway shares has considerably improved during the past week, but the advance has not been fully maintained, and the public do not come in as buyers to any extent.

AUSTRALIA.—A telegram announces the arrival of the *European*, with the Australian May mail, at Malta. The dates are Melbourne, May 16; Sydney, May 11; Adelaide, May 12. A bill to augment the number of members of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria had passed through the Lower House. The Government had conditionally contracted for the construction of one of the main trunk lines—from Melbourne to Mount Alexander. The Melbourne and Adelaide line of electric telegraph was completed, but not in operation, or else the dates from Adelaide would have been the same as from Melbourne. The yield of gold was increasing considerably; the first four months of the year give a very large excess, as compared with the returns for the same period of 1857. Another gold field, of large extent, had been discovered near the Murray River, on the Sydney side. Money was abundant, and trade much improved at Melbourne. The *European* brings gold dust to the value of 138,108*l.*; and the following ships are advised as having left Port Phillip with the precious metal—the *Shooting Star*, with 41,598 ozs.; *Heather Bell*, with 75,792 ozs.; *Eagle*, 25,945 ozs.; which, including that overdue by the *Royal Charter*, give an aggregate value of 1,254,108*l.* of Australian gold in transit to this country.

The Marseilles portion of the letters may be expected in London on Monday next, the morning of which day the Southampton portion of the outward Australian mail leaves that port. The Southampton portion of the May mail, which is always the bulk of the correspondence, is not anticipated to reach its destination until the 16th, on the evening of which day the Marseilles division of the letters leaves with the outward July mail; so that again on this occasion, as was the case last month, the commercial community and the public will lose the opportunity of replying to their correspondence which comes *viâ* Southampton. The March London mail did not arrive at Melbourne until May 13, consequently the colonists at Sydney and Adelaide had no opportunity of replying by the present homeward May mail; indeed, the letters had not reached their several ports when the steamer left Melbourne. Truly may it be asked how much longer are the interests of commerce, both here and in the colonies, to suffer through this repeated irregularity? We trust some Member of the House of Commons will question the representatives of both the Treasury and the Admiralty as to this matter, which literally has become a mercantile evil, not to be borne in these days of progress. We have repeatedly directed attention to the subject of efficient postal communications *viâ* Suez, between England and the Australian colonies, and demonstrated the necessity of even fortnightly mails as due to, and indeed necessary for, the great and growing trade and intercourse of these colonies with Europe. A valuable letter on this point appeared in the *Times* of yesterday, from Mr. Edward Wilson, a gentleman well known in Melbourne, whose opinions and views merit the attention of the Home Government, and fully confirm our oft-expressed remonstrances.

SOUTH FRANCES AND WEST BASSET MINES.—It will be recollected that this boundary question was tried at the last Bodmin Assize, and a verdict taken for the plaintiffs (South Frances Mine), with leave reserved to the defendants (the West Basset Mine) to move for a rule, calling upon the plaintiffs to show cause why the verdict should not be entered for the defendants instead of for the plaintiffs. This rule has been argued and discharged, but the question between the two mines remains unsettled. The West Basset adventurers have given notice of an appeal against this decision, which will be tried before the 15 judges, and have also commenced an action against the South Frances adventurers, which, in all probability, will be tried at the next Bodmin Assize.

A pamphlet* has just been published by Mr. BENJAMIN COLEMAN, a gentleman well known and respected in the City, giving the history of an extraordinary case of libel in which he has been engaged, and in which Mr. EDWIN WARD JACKSON, a magistrate of the county of Middlesex, was the defendant. It will, no doubt, be in the recollection of our readers that Mr. COLEMAN charged Mr. JACKSON, some months ago, on two occasions, before the magistrates as being the author of certain anonymous defamatory letters, signed "A City Merchant," and after lengthened investigations the magistrates dismissed the summonses. Mr. JACKSON denied the imputation in the strongest terms, and published "a public denial;" and Mr. COLEMAN was placed by Mr. JACKSON in the unenviable position of being suspected of having written the letters himself; in fact, that was the direct charge of Mr. JACKSON'S counsel, "for the purpose of extorting money," &c.

The case appears to have been carried to the Queen's Bench, and from thence by a Rule of Court submitted to arbitration, and decided recently against Mr. JACKSON—the arbitrators awarding Mr. COLEMAN 400*l.* damages, and the costs, amounting to 480*l.* more, thus establishing the charge which the magistrates had dismissed.

We forbear from comment on this singular case, merely contenting ourselves by assuring our readers that the story, as related by Mr. COLEMAN, together with the documentary evidence, and the report of Mr. JACKSON'S cross-examination on oath, will fully repay an attentive perusal. We adopt with pleasure, as applicable to the present case, the sentiments recently used by our leading contemporary when commenting on the case of Lady DINORBEN:—

"We have no mercy for persons in the enjoyment of distinctive titles, and a certain social rank, who commit offences against good taste and proper delicacy of feeling, still less when they commit crimes."...."Their temptations are less, and their education is better, and their example is more pernicious than when the offenders are from the common ranks. They are also more amenable to the voice of society than to the whip of the law, and they must submit to point a moral, though they do not adorn a tale."

* "Extraordinary Case of Libel—Benjamin Coleman *v.* Edwin Ward Jackson. Addressed to the Members of the Stock Exchange, the Magistrates of the County of Middlesex, and the Commercial Community generally."—Reynolds and Co., Old Broad-street.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Wednesday, compared with the previous weekly return, showed the following results:—

Circulation issue	£31,204,450 Decrease	£510,310
Circulation active	20,537,770 Increase	113,015
Public deposits	6,994,930 Decrease	400,199
Other deposits	13,155,645 Decrease	46,323
Government securities in banking department	10,692,417 Increase	15,454
Other securities in banking department	16,685,445 Increase	259,756
Coin and bullion in both departments	17,408,657 Decrease	529,790
Seven day and other bills	808,527 Increase	41,383
The rest	3,211,647 Increase	37,544
Notes in reserve	10,666,680 Decrease	623,325
Total reserve (notes and coin) in banking department	11,345,887 Decrease	642,895

The Bank's reserve has experienced a further considerable decrease, owing to the increase of a quarter of a million in the "other" securities, coupled with the demands upon the Treasury at this period. Of the decrease of 529,790*l.* in the coin and bullion, a portion probably represents coin withdrawn for the ordinary country payments.—*Daily News.*

The *Gazette* statement of the movement of the precious metals for the week ending Wednesday last gives the following totals—Imports of gold, 200,483*l.*; exports of gold, 247,145*l.*: imports of silver, 57,036*l.*; exports of silver, 115,042*l.*

GOLD AND SILVER.—A return of the imports and exports of gold and silver, as laid before the committee of the House of Commons (now sitting), for the past seven years (1851 to close of 1857), produces the following results:—

Imports of gold into Europe from producing countries in seven years, to the end of 1857	£130,000,000	
Imports of Silver	29,870,000 =	£159,870,000
Exports of gold beyond Europe	£22,500,000	
Exports of silver to India and China	56,670,000 =	£ 79,170,000
Estimated increase to stock of bullion in Europe		£80,700,000

MINES (CORNWALL) BILL.—In the House of Commons, last night, the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced a bill to declare and define the respective rights of her Majesty, and of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, to the mines and minerals in or under land lying below high-water mark, within and adjacent to the county of Cornwall, and for other purposes.

SUBMARINE MINES IN CORNWALL.—Some papers relating to the rights of the Queen and the Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall in certain mines lying below high-water mark, in and adjacent to the county of Cornwall, were published yesterday. The Lord Chancellor (Cranworth) and the Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall appealed in Feb., 1856, to Sir John Patteson for his opinion on the subject, and Sir John decided that the right to the minerals between high and low-water mark has passed to, and is vested in, the Duke of Cornwall, and that the right to the minerals below low-water mark remains, and is vested in, the Crown. A further award was made by Sir J. Patteson on Feb. 25 last, to the effect that his decision as to the right of the Crown to submarine minerals was intended to apply only to the open sea, being no part of Cornwall, and that the right to minerals under estuaries and rivers, even below low-water mark, was in the Duchy. It was subsequently proposed on behalf of the Crown that when the workings by the Crown lessees were confined to land lying between high-water mark and low-water mark, parcel of the possessions of the Duchy, the compensation to be made by the Crown should be one-fifteenth part of the nett dues or moneys received from its lessees, in addition to compensation for any injury to wharfs or other structures on the shore; and that, inasmuch as it would be impossible to fix by anticipation any rate of compensation which would meet the justice of every case where the workings were carried on upon land above high-water mark, and which might be occupied as farms or otherwise, such compensation should, in case of dispute, be settled by arbitration in each case as it might arise. Those proposals have been accepted on the behalf of the Duchy.

LEAD ORES.

Sold on the 5th July.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Round Hill	22½	£13 1 0	A. Courage and Co.
ditto	22½	13 1 0	A. Eyton.
Sold on the 7th July.			
Wheal Wrey Consols	50	17 7 6	T. Somers.
Ticketing at Holywell, 8th July.			
Maesyrerwddu (Talargoch)	21	12 0 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Coetia Llys (Talargoch)	33	13 12 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Talacre	2½	13 10 0	A. Eyton.
ditto	2½	13 10 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Deep Level	45	12 1 0	ditto
Holywell Level	20	14 1 0	A. Eyton.
Rhosesmor	75	13 0 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Mount Pleasant	16	12 0 0	ditto
ditto	10	16 7 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Nantymwyn	40	12 2 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Pencraig	5	11 11 6	ditto
Catherine and Jane Consols	10	11 9 6	A. Courage and Co.

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 30th June.

Mines.	Tons	c.	q.	lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Pedn-an-drea United	3	0	1	15	£68 5 0	£ 206 1 2	—Bissoe Co.
ditto	3	1	1	17	63 2 6	193 15 11	— ditto
ditto	1	2	0	23	48 15 0	84 2 6	— ditto
ditto	2	5	3	1	68 5 0	156 3 0	—Daubuz & Co.
ditto	2	13	1	25	63 2 6	168 15 5	— ditto
ditto	0	14	0	10	48 10 0	34 3 3	— ditto
Leeds and St. Aubyn	6	4	1	15	61 5 0	381 2 6	— —
East Wheal Lovell	2	15	1	23	—	178 10 1	—Bissoe Co.

Sold on the 2d July.

Bottle Hill	4 0 2 0	£62 12 6	£ 252 1 4	—Trethellan Co.
ditto	0 3 2 26	32 0 0	5 19 5	— ditto
Sold on the 6th July.				
St. Austell Consols	10 0 0 0	63 2 6	631 5 0	—Enthoven & Sons.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled June 16, and sold at Swansea July 6.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Cobre	93	12½	£10 11 6	Wancreenooka	47	22	£19 1 0
ditto	92	11¼	10 10 0	ditto	35	24½	20 3 0
ditto	99	1[illegible]	10 12 6	Yanganooka	10	21¼	19 5 0
ditto	89	11½	10 7 6	ditto	8	23¾	20 15 0
ditto	67	12⅝	10 13 6	Parys	127	4¼	3 8 0
ditto	40	23⅛	20 1 0	ditto	127	4¼	3 11 0
ditto	35	23⅛	21 0 6	Huelvaburnt Cres	98	2½	1 4 0
Berehaven	122	9½	8 6 0	ditto	39	2⅜	1 4 0
ditto	120	10⅛	8 9 6	ditto	36	2¾	1 5 0
ditto	112	9½	8 3 0	Tharsis	20	57¼	52 12 0
ditto	75	9⅛	7 17 0	ditto	20	57½	50 0 0
Cuba	98	11¾	10 4 0	ditto	19	58⅝	52 0 0
ditto	95	12	10 7 0	ditto	19	58⅞	52 17 0
ditto	90	11¼	9 9 0	ditto	19	58¼	51 4 6
ditto	87	11¼	9 9 6	Regulus	11	17¼	14 0 0
ditto	45	20⅝	18 17 0	ditto	71	4⅝	2 10 0
ditto	15	16⅞	15 4 0	ditto	11	6⅝	4 0 0
ditto	6	71¾	66 10 0	ditto	10	7¼	5 0 0
Knockmahon	107	5¼	4 7 0	ditto	2	44	37 0 0
ditto	99	5¼	4 7 0	Namaqua	30	16½	15 5 0
ditto	100	5¼	4 6 0	Springbok	47	31¼	28 0 0
Spanish	8	2⅝	1 16 0	ditto	37	31½	28 8 0
Wancreenooka	57	21⅞	18 19 0				

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Cobre	506	£6082 4 0		Parys	254	£ 882 13 0
Berehaven	429	3531 3 0		Huelva Burnt Ores	193	228 16 0
Cuba	436	5132 18 6		Tharsis	97	5011 8 6
Knockmahon	306	1326 2 0		Regulus	105	499 10 0
Spanish	8	14 8 0		Namaqua	30	457 10 0
Wancreenooka	139	3048 19 0		Springbok	84	2261 16 0
Yanganooka	18					

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Copper Miners' Company	371	£3056 1 0
P. Grenfell and Sons	244	3394 1 6
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	267	3728 10 0
Vivian and Sons	421½	5381 12 6
Williams, Foster, and Co.	860	7602 17 6
Mines Royal Company	101½	1316 18 0
British and Foreign Copper Company	40	2035 5 6
F. Bankart	76	1073 7 6
Charles Lambert	224	988 14 6
Total	2605	£28,577 8 0

Copper ores for sale at Swansea, July 20.—Cobre 91, 90, 89, 88, 87, 46, 41, 12, 11, 9—Knockmahon 120, 21, 84, 72, 70—Berehaven 122, 113, 99—Huelva Burnt Ores 86, 62, 49, 44—Rabida 104, 26, 15—Parys 115—La Union 25, 8, 3—Holyford 19, 15—Tharsis 20—Poyatos 19—Springbok 48, 39—Wheal Maria 46, 18, 1.—Total, 2027 tons.

AVERAGES.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	6⅞	£ 5 16 0	£116 14 6
Foreign	16 17-16	14 4 0	109 3 0
Sale	12 13-16	£11 0 0	£103 10 6

Totals—British, 989; Foreign, 1616 = 2605 tons (21 cwts.)

AVERAGES OF LAST SALE.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	7⅝	£ 6 13 0	£116 18 0
Foreign	14¾	13 1 6	103 17 0
Sale	11 13-16	£10 8 6	£107 6 0

Totals—British, 759; Foreign, 1085 = 1844 tons (21 cwts.)

COPPER ORES.

Sampled June 23, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, July 8.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
West Basset	94	5 7 6	Great Wheal Alfred	15	£15 10 0
ditto	76	2 19 6	ditto	14	1 13 0
ditto	71	5 2 0	North Basset	57	4 2 0
ditto	64	6 17 0	ditto	52	3 6 0
ditto	51	6 4 6	ditto	49	3 5 6
ditto	50	6 4 0	ditto	31	3 11 0
ditto	49	4 15 0	ditto	24	4 18 6
ditto	43	2 18 0	ditto	23	4 16 6
ditto	41	3 8 6	ditto	15	14 10 0
ditto	39	7 14 0	Levant	95	3 9 6
ditto	27	3 15 6	ditto	52	8 5 6
ditto	19	5 12 6	ditto	41	9 8 6
Wheal Buller	92	8 9 6	Great South Tolgus	53	6 10 0
ditto	88	5 13 6	ditto	48	11 0 6
ditto	75	2 8 0	ditto	42	4 3 6
ditto	59	3 12 6	ditto	40	4 1 6
ditto	48	8 5 6	West Alfred Consols	52	2 10 0
ditto	44	2 7 6	ditto	46	2 18 0
Alfred Consols	85	7 10 6	ditto	10	8 9 6
ditto	54	1 4 0	Wheal Unity Consols	83	4 12 6
ditto	16	2 10 0	ditto	4	10 6 6
Nanspusker	78	5 11 0	Wheal Anna	53	5 8 0
ditto	65	8 17 0	ditto	27	2 5 6
ditto	46	2 16 0	West Fowey Consols	50	7 12 6
ditto	25	1 8 6	ditto	25	1 5 0
Par Consols	78	9 4 0	South Crenver	48	1 3 0
ditto	70	7 16 0	ditto	20	4 16 6
ditto	65	9 6 0	Trebarvah	43	6 1 6
ditto	50	3 15 6	ditto	9	4 0 0
ditto	47	10 8 0	South Carn Brea	38	5 9 6
ditto	38	2 8 0	ditto	15	1 3 0
Wheal Margery	82	2 14 0	Wheal Agar	32	5 7 6
ditto	71	3 3 6	North Wheal Frances	24	3 10 0
ditto	64	3 13 6	ditto	3	22 16 0
ditto	58	9 19 6	Clijah and Wentworth	24	6 3 6
Tolvadden	78	6 5 6	St. Aubyn and Grylls	18	8 16 6
ditto	67	4 16 6	ditto	7	3 14 6
ditto	52	10 2 6	Rosewarne Consols	20	4 11 6
ditto	46	6 6 0	Killifrith	20	7 5 6
ditto	32	16 7 6	Providence	8	2 14 6
Great Wheal Alfred	81	3 15 6	Great Wheal Fortune	8	9 9 6
ditto	57	3 15 0	Wheal Tremayne	7	6 0 6
ditto	55	3 10 0	West Treasury	5	3 11 0
ditto	50	3 13 0	Carzise Ore	3	6 6 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

West Basset	624	£3166 6 0		South Crenver	68	£ 151 14 0
Wheal Buller	406	2174 13 6		Trebarvah	52	297 4 6
Alfred Consols } Nanspusker }	349	1893 0 0		South Carn Brea	51	214 7 0
				Wheal Agar	32	172 0 0
Par Consols	348	2636 17 0		North Wh. Frances	27	152 8 0
Wheal Margery	275	1260 11 6		Clijah and Went.	26	160 11 0
Tolvadden	275	2153 0 6		St. Aubyn & Grylls	25	184 18 6
Great Wheal Alfred	272	1263 10 6		Rosewarne Consols.	20	91 10 0
North Basset	253	1129 12 0		Killifrith	20	145 10 0
Levant	188	1146 17 0		Providence	8	21 16 0
Great South Tolgus.	181	1190 0 0		Great Wh. Fortune.	8	75 16 0
West Alfred Consols	108	348 3 0		Wheal Tremayne.	7	42 3 6
Wheal Unity Cons.	87	425 3 6		West Treasury	5	17 15 0
Wheal Anna	80	347 12 6		Carzise Ore	3	18 19 6
West Fowey Cons.	75	412 10 0				

Average Standard ..... £121 4 0 | Average Produce 6¾
Average Price per ton £5 10 0
Quantity of Ore ..... 3873 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 263 tons 12 cwts.
Amount of Money £21,294 10 0

LAST SALE.—Average Standard ..... £123 7 0.—Average Produce 6⅝
Standard of corresponding sale last month, £128 17 0.—Produce, 6½.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal Company	183	£ 916 16 6
Vivian and Sons	676½	3617 15 3
Grenfell and Sons	424½	2357 10 9
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	193	781 4 6
Williams, Foster, and Co.	1002	5986 2 0
Mason and Elkington	553½	2736 12 3
F. Bankart	273	1849 0 6
Copper Miners' Company	299½	1367 18 3
C. Lambert	164	724 14 0
Newton, Keates, and Co.	104	956 16 0
Total	3873	£21,294 10 0

NO SALE on Thursday next, 15th July.

Copper Ores for sale on Thursday week, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and Parcels.—Devon Great Consols 1804—Phœnix Mines 425—West Caradon 305—Hingston Down 212—Bedford United 201—Collacombe 197—Devon and Cornwall 183—Wheal Friendship 161—Kelly Bray 134—Wheal Edward 125—Calstock Consols 91—Wheal Franco 83—Gawton Copper Mine 72—Lady Bertha 50—East Wheal Russell 49—Wheal George 31—Devon Buller 29—Devon and Courtenay 28—West Par Consols 20—St. Austell Consols 8—East Wheal George 4—Symons's Precipitate 1.—Total, 4213 tons.

SECOND SALE IN JULY.

Years.	Tons.	Prod.	Amount.	Standard.	Ore copper.	Cake cop.
1849	2538	8¾	£13,913 5 0	£ 94 9 0	£62 18 0	£73 10
1850	2490	9½	15,395 2 6	97 14 0	67 13 0	84 0
1851	2541	8½	14,015 14 6	99 14 0	66 10 0	84 0
1852	3047	7⅝	19,565 9 6	125 6 0	87 15 0	98 0
1853	4405	6¾	24,764 8 6	124 6 0	83 10 0	107 10
1854	4577	6¾	29,877 0 0	137 17 0	97 0 0	128 0
1855	4989	6¾	35,446 6 0	147 1 0	106 1 0	126 0
1856	4453	7¼	26,901 14 6	122 0 0	83 17 0	107 10
1857	4199	6⅞	25,792 17 0	128 6 0	88 12 0	117 0

The copper in the ore expresses the nett price per ton of copper paid to the miner.

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1857, BEING THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.

BY J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the *Compendium of British Mining* (published in 1843), *Gleanings among Mines and Miners*, &c.

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Notices to Correspondents.

*** Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly *filed* on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

DENBIGH MINING COMPANY.—I was informed, some few months since, that a company was in course of formation for working these mines, which were formerly opened by an association who sold the ores for the benefit of the directors, and not the shareholders. Probably, through the medium of your columns, some of the present directors will inform the old shareholders on what terms they may become participators in the new association. It must be remembered that the last failure cannot either be attributed to the mine or the shareholders. Had some of the committee not have appropriated the funds, and then declared themselves indebted to the adventure, there would have been money in hand sufficient to have developed the lodes, sunk the shafts, and further extended the levels. It is to be hoped that when the mine again comes into operation the agent appointed will not be allowed to purchase setts and manage mines on his own account, either at Wrexham or elsewhere.

VEGETABLE PLANTS.—Mr. Ennor would confer a great boon on society if he would send a few specimens of his discoveries to the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street, and other places, where they may be studied.

*** F. P." (Truro).—The name of the party was inadvertently published. If some definite plan were put forward, and a method shown how to commence *de novo*, means might be devised to carry out the undertaking. The opinion is, that a total dissolution of the old company must take place, and those starting afresh be freed from all the incumbrances which now weigh so heavily on the undertaking, and can have no other tendency than to retard the development of the resources it is known to possess in such an eminent degree.

OOLA MINING COMPANY.—A circular has been issued calling a meeting, for the purpose of considering the propriety of increasing the capital. We are asked to do this, and yet, with the exception of brief notes from the mine read at the quarterly meetings, Capt. Champion (the agent) never condescends to let the shareholders know how the property is progressing. I have no wish to speculate in shares, but there are others who would like to see their scrip have some marketable value; but how can this be when the agent, notwithstanding he has been requested to send reports, pertinaciously withholds all information. The complaint against Capt. Crase was the paucity of information he afforded. It appears to me that we have fallen from the frying-pan into the fire. I would ask, has the 100*l.* worth of ore been sold, and what quantity is now being raised weekly?—J.: *Fenchurch-street.*

ROSSIE LEAD MINE (U. S.)—Under the head of "Notices to Correspondents," in your Journal of July 3, I observed a reference made to the Rossie Lead Mine, in the United States. Having visited this mine in 1836, soon after it was opened, I found it to consist of a vein, on the edge of which were several glittering heaps or piles of galena which had been extracted: but what struck me as unpromising was—first, the narrowness of the vein (about 1 ft. 6 in.); secondly, the hardness of the rock it traversed; and thirdly, and above all, the rapid dip of the former, being almost vertical. Its bearing is southward and northward, apparently passing into Canada above Cornwall. I subsequently visited the Canada side, between Cornwall and Gananoqui, with the view of tracing the continuation of the vein into Canada; but with the exception of strong indications, such as crystals of galena and sulphate of barytes, I saw no traces of the vein. My inspection, however, was very cursory and superficial. I reported at the time, through the *Kingston Chronicle*, my observations on the mineralogy of this section of country, but, retaining no copy of the communication, I now report from memory.—A CORRESPONDENT.

ROSSIE AND CANADA LEAD COMPANY.—The pamphlet which stated the Victoria lodes were so rich was printed in London, for private circulation. I do not mean to vouch for its contents, nor is it my intention in any way to deteriorate from the merits of the directors, two of whom, Messrs. Cox and Crosby, in addition to their other qualifications, are known to have great experience in mining. The company, we are told, has been pursuing its work for two years—I trust prosperously. A prospectus has, however, lately been issued, as I take it, asking for additional capital. Surely, those who are interested in mining adventures may require explanations without being supposed to belong to either a rival interest, or be classed in the category of disappointed speculators.—SCEPTIC.

MINING IN FLINTSHIRE.—In last week's Journal there is a notice, signed "A Friend," on the subject of the Pantasa Mine, which contains so many misrepresentations as to require a few observations, or they might have been permitted to vanish in all their impotency, like the "mountain mist." It is believed that this "Friend" and Mr. Turton are *duo junctim in uno*, and, therefore, the assurance given that he is a "most respectable man" carries with it superlative weight, and quite extinguishes any misgivings on a subject rendered peculiarly questionable by the language of the letters addressed to some of the shareholders, and for which they were compelled to cease further correspondence. It is not true that the deputation had an interview with a gentleman residing near Whitford, and it is equally untrue that any one introduced them to the Welsh agent. It is not true that the Welsh agent sought to condemn the mine, but merely answered questions put to him by the deputation. It is not true that the deputation went down to see why the great riches were not brought to light, but for the purpose of seeing how the immense sums of money had been, and were being, laid out. It is not true that the under agent was appointed in Mr. Turton's stead, as he was merely kept in his place to perform what he appeared always to have done—that of really superintending the mine, short only of the necessary correspondence; Mr. Turton's office being that of spending money at the rate of something approaching to 60 per cent. beyond what necessity dictated, and for which alone he was discharged. It is not true that the company refuse to pay Mr. Turton's wages unless he "signs a receipt as having no claim against the company." In short, the whole affair is a network of misrepresentations, and it would become Mr. Turton's "Friend" to say less in this strain, and tell the public he got 500*l.* cash down for the mine, which he could get from no other quarter, and that the mine was taken more to satisfy his pressing importunities than any very pleasing indications it presented.—VERITAS.

SUBSCRIBERS IN AMERICA.—Our friends in America are informed that they can obtain the *Mining Journal* by ordering it from a bookseller in any of the principal towns in the United States. Mr. Trübner, of Paternoster-row, is the London agent, and sends parcels by every mail to the principal booksellers and news agents there.

MINING IN TAVISTOCK.—In your last Journal there was a reply to "Querist," respecting Wheal William Bull Mine, which was not accurate. Whether he knew this or not, he was certainly not justified in insinuating that Devon Consols was the only good mine in the Tavistock district. He could not have forgotten the old Friendship Mine, which has paid dividends for half a century; Bedford Consols for many years; Crowndale and Crebor, both likely to do so again; also, the Tamar Mines, Gunnis Lake, Hingston Down, and several others. It would almost appear, Mr. Editor, that the intention of "Querist" was to bring, not only men, but mines into disrepute. For the information of those not in the secret, I may add that "Wheal William Bull" is Mr. William Bull Harvey, of Tavistock, who bought from Messrs. Skinner the sweepings of the quay at Gawton, and entered in the simplers' books by the party sampling the ore "Wheal William Bull." Wheal Eliza was likewise a fiction. Such practical jokes ought not to be played—certainly not sent to your Journal.—C.

MINING IN PORTUGAL.—In your Journal of June 26 an account appears of some concessions which Mr. Croft has obtained in that country. I by no means wish to underrate their value, convinced, as I am, that these will be available, at some future period, as a considerable field for mining in that portion of the Iberian peninsula; it must, however, be remembered that the labour to be obtained is unskilled. The people are greatly prejudiced against foreigners, there is but poor accommodation, and a want of transport. When these difficulties are obviated, I believe capital can be then judiciously employed; but I question much whether, until local improvements (which must come from the inhabitants themselves) take place, Portugal will be any great area for mining adventure.—L. N.

THE "GREAT EASTERN," AND THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.—A few days since, the *Times* advocated the employment of the *Great Eastern* for the purpose of laying down the Atlantic telegraph cable. At the first return of the *Niagara*, last year, Mr. John Clare, jun., of Liverpool, in the *Mining Journal* of Aug. 22, proposed that this monster vessel should be employed for that purpose, and pointed out the advantages to be derived from the utilisation of the *Great Eastern*, and the risks to be avoided thereby. I have no wish to deteriorate from the merits of the suggestion afforded by the leading journal, but I think, in common justice to your correspondent, Mr. Clare, that it should be known that, through the medium of your columns, he gave publicity to the same idea.—FAIR PLAY.

"F. G." (Birmingham).—The Ave Maria Company, although they had a locality, never completed the purchase with Mr. O'Connor. The greater portion of the capital subscribed was disbursed in London. One of the heaviest items was directors' fees for attendance; several of these subsequently were in bankruptcy.

QUARTZ REDUCTION COMPANY.—From the report of the annual meeting, I perceive that we are to wait another month, in order to receive advices from the mines. It is now discovered that Mr. Attwood is a man totally unfit for his place. He has been in the service of the Agua Fria and this association since 1851: surely it is now too late in the day to accuse the gentleman of incompetency. He is absent, and not able to defend himself. Would it not be better that the board should look at home first? Many of the gentlemen who directed gold mining operations in this country were as ignorant as the parties sent out to manage their affairs in Australia and California.—JUSTITIA.

SCIENTIFIC TERMS.—"A Travelling Geologist" would ill become his profession were he not acquainted with such terms as "Matter of Fact" alludes to. But as miners are much more likely to meet with such phenomena as Mr. Ennor describes, he wishes their nomenclature to be so simply arranged that the comparatively uneducated may understand them.

WHEAL SAMSON.—"H. G. S.," in your Journal of June 5, asks if the Chancery suit of Wheal Samson is arranged? I am an annual subscriber to your excellent paper, and am, shall I say, disappointed that there has not been an answer given—nay, it would have astonished me more had there been; for, under the present management, the general body of shareholders will know but little, unless they demand a general special meeting, and that advertised for three successive weeks. How is it that Mr. F. S. Thomas, or Mr. Barclay, have not answered your correspondent? It is but right we shareholders should know what is going on. I do know that Mr. F. S. Thomas was on the mine two months ago; and I likewise have heard that some tons weight of stuff has been sent up, and sold to a large amount. I hope next week to be informed of a general meeting, when I will attend, and see fair play for those interested.—F. R. S.: *Pimlico, July 7.*

NORTH PART OF FOWEY CONSOLS DISTRICT.—The letter of "A Mine Captain" shall appear in our next Journal.

GOLD REDUCTION.—On July 15, Mr. Squire is to explain his process at the London Tavern; this, if found practicable, will solve a vexed question, and be of infinite value. I trust not alone will this meeting be attended by those interested in gold mining companies, but those likewise concerned in the extraction of the precious metal. If, at the same time, we could receive the opinions of Messrs. Calvert and Harris as to the merits of their respective inventions, a great fund of information would be added to alchemic knowledge. Mr. Squire has set the example, and those who profess to be acquainted with the subject should be present, in order to bear testimony to his process, if it should be as useful as he imagines.—C.

MINING IN FLINTSHIRE.—We think the letter of "Friend to the W. M." had better not appear, and that the correspondence should now cease. Each party has had full opportunity of explaining their views, and further discussion may become too personal.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JULY 10, 1858.

The bill for establishing the boundaries of, and giving a Government and Legislature to, a portion of the territories held by the Hudson's Bay Company, was read a second time on Thursday night. This is now a matter of great general interest, in consequence of the recent discoveries of gold deposits, and the tide of emigration which is therefore setting in towards these regions. The country is to be designated New Caledonia; a most unwise decision we consider on the part of the Colonial Office, when it is remembered that the French possess an island of the same name adjacent to our Australian possessions, between which and New Caledonia a large trade is carried on. It, therefore, seems strange that this name should have been selected; and indeed it is to be hoped that some other and more appropriate appellation will be given to this important territory before the measure passes through the Committee.

This portion of the American continent consists of the land east of the Rocky Mountains, granted by charter from the Crown; the territory west of these mountains, held under an Act of Parliament, and Vancouver's Island. It is to the regions west of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific to which the bill applies. Vancouver's Island is to be established as a separate colony, and the territory east of the Rocky Mountains is to be brought under the consideration of Parliament in a separate form.

This New Caledonia is represented as being fertile in the extreme, and requiring only proper culture and civilisation to render it altogether a most desirable settlement. The coast possesses several excellent harbours, and the climate is said to be congenial. Its extent is about 420 miles long, with an average breadth of from 250 to 300 miles, being in some parts 400 miles. From corner to corner it is 805 miles, and the area is about 200,000 miles.

The discovery of gold is, however, the attraction now, whatever may be the result of the introduction of an European population. It is already found in two rivers—the Fraser and the Thompson, chiefly at their confluence; and the general impression is that it abounds in many other parts of this region; and, as passengers from England may reach this place in 35 days, *viâ* New York and Panama, there is no doubt that enterprising men will soon be found ready and willing to explore and open up this new treasure house of the precious metal. Indeed, it appears that Mr. CUNARD has already offered to the Government to carry out a system of postal intercourse, so that every facility will be readily established for the conveyance of passengers and commercial intelligence. The present gold fields have been denominated the "Conteau Mines," from the name of the natives in that portion of this territory.

When gold began to be sent home from California in large quantities, and was subsequently discovered in even greater deposits in Australia, all Europe was apprehensive that the currency of nations would be deranged, and the precious metal become a drug; but with the production, increased requirements came; and, so far from there being an over abundance, it is clear that further discoveries are desirable to keep pace with the commercial and mercantile demand for this metal. Being found in New Caledonia is, therefore, a feature of considerable moment, and it is imperative that every facility should be given by the Government to those who desire to open up these districts; but, from the statement made by the Colonial Secretary to the House of Commons, there is evidently every disposition to provide all that is necessary in this respect; while, at the same time, wild and rash adventure will be kept in check as much as possible.

The question of liability of companies for messages transmitted by the electric wires has been settled by a verdict of 2000*l.* damages against the South Eastern Railway, and in favour of the Lewes Bank. It appears that a station-master forwarded intelligence to the chief office in London that the bank had stopped payment, whereupon instructions were sent to every station not to receive checks or orders on the Lewes Bank, and rumour quickly spreading, similar directions were given to the Brighton and South Coast Line. It was all a myth; but a heavy run on the bank was produced by the report, which, however, was provided for by the prompt remittance of bank notes and specie from the London agents. The South Eastern Company endeavoured to justify their act, and, failing that plea, tried to throw the entire onus on the station-master who gave circulation to the statement in the first instance, and in fact did everything they could to defend the company, instead of showing willingness to do all in their power to remedy the mischief occasioned, or to clear up the mystery as to the origin of the rumour. All, however, was unavailing, and the verdict was given against them as already mentioned.

No doubt this is a just decision, and is one of importance to the public. It would be monstrous indeed if companies possessing electric telegraphs could circulate slander with impunity; and if they will not deliver up the names of those by whom such messages are transmitted, they must bear the responsibility on their own shoulders. The South Eastern Railway Company has wires of its own, and as the statement came from their own servant, they were undoubtedly answerable for his act in this respect, more especially as they instantly acted on it, and caused the general circulation of the rumour which led to this annoyance and loss to the bank, and which would, inevitably, have closed its doors if provision had not been instantly made to meet all demands. It is a lesson which will not be lost sight of by electric telegraph and railway companies, and will secure individuals from having their credit or character wantonly trifled with.

A prosecution, which for a considerable period excited some attention among the mining community, has this week terminated in favour of the defendants, to the signal discomfiture of the prosecutor. We allude to the case of STOCKWELL *v.* Lord CHARLES CLINTON and Mr. ALFRED JEFFREE. It is needless for us to recapitulate the prosecutor's charges against the defendants; they were fully commented upon at the time the complaint was made before the Lord Mayor, and, after a patient and careful hearing, dismissed. At that period, the causes which led to this unheard-of mode of proceeding were alluded to, and the animus which prompted the display of vindictiveness laid bare. One would have imagined that, after a person had once exposed himself in a witness-box, and there made a most lamentable exhibition before a magistrate, he would not again have had the effrontery to repeat the performance in the presence of a higher tribunal—at least, the motives and the consideration must have been commensurate with the work to be performed. Mr. STOCKWELL was a dealer in "successful investments," and at the same time a bill-discounter. When threatened last year with proceedings before the Lord Mayor, he, acting no doubt under good and sufficient advice, determined to turn the tables on his opponents, and endeavour to prosecute them on a criminal charge. This, however, failed; and the next resource was the preferring, on *ex parte* statements, a bill of indictment before the Grand Jury, which the defendants had no opportunity of disproving, nor, in fact, no knowledge of until the bill was found. The case was moved by *certiorari* into the Court of Queen's Bench, and was tried on Monday last. In opening for the prosecutor, Mr. Serjeant BALLANTINE stated that his client had sustained no pecuniary injury, and that the indictment was preferred solely for the vindication of his character. It may be remembered that, in his cross-examination at the Mansion House, Mr. STOCKWELL could not recognise his own handwriting. He thought the signature was funny, but very like his. It appears that this gentleman suffers under a curious defect of memory, which must be chronic, for he could not call to mind, in the Court of Queen's Bench, whether he had preferred the indictment to the Grand Jury previous to the bills he had got discounted being paid, or afterwards. It was, however, at length extorted from him, that every shilling had been paid before he preferred the indictment. When pressed by Mr. MONTAGUE SMITH, he was also obliged, though very unwillingly, to admit that he did not go before the Lord Mayor on the case until after he had been threatened with proceedings by Mr. BERRY, the solicitor, for detaining Lord CLINTON's acceptance for 250*l.*—an acceptance which had been entrusted to him to get discounted, and which the defendants could not get back from him without the intervention of their lawyer. On further cross-examination, it also transpired that he had been made a bankrupt, and had been remanded for a fraudulent disposition of his property.

In May last, it appears that STOCKWELL became bankrupt, and on Friday week we were edified by the exhibition of himself in a different character and in another Court,—to wit, the Court of Bankruptcy, before Mr. Commissioner HOLROYD. He then stated that last year he resided at Toldington for four or five months, paying no rent, during which period he kept a poney chaise and a gardener. In his house was a quantity of furniture purchased from different creditors. In October (and this was the period the examination took place before the Lord Mayor) he removed to Waltham, where he likewise did not pay any rent, taking the furniture away before it was due, and removing it to the home of a friend; this being subsequently sold in February to his brother, who in the month of March was in Whitecross-street, at that same time the bankrupt being in Jersey for the benefit of his health. An account of 300*l.*, it was stated in the same examination, was owing to his attorney, who conducted this prosecution. The Commissioner, after making some observations upon the impropriety of persons, head over ears in debt, going abroad for the purpose of avoiding their creditors, adjourned the case for further evidence.

We make no comments on the subject, but it does appear singular that, in the face of such a statement, counsel should be instructed to go for vindication of character. With regard to both defendants, a verdict of "Not Guilty" was, of course, taken—the judge not deeming it necessary that counsel should even address the jury for the defence.

At the time this case was first brought under notice, we expressed our opinion that it would not in any way tend to the advancement of mining, and we still hold the same belief. Gentlemen in the position of the noble defendant will not be inclined to invest capital in undertakings where they are exposed to criminal prosecutions, however innocent they may be. Those acquainted with the interior management of Wheal Zion 12 months since are perfectly aware of the reasons of those who promoted this charge, and the motives which instigated the unnecessary dragging before the public gentlemen who, it has been clearly proved before two tribunals, were totally innocent of the allegations made against them. Notwithstanding Mr. STOCKWELL has dealt in "successful investments," the last does not appear to be one of them, and we would advise that for the future, in such proceedings, it would be as well if he could cure that singularly defective recollection which, unfortunately, he appears to labour under.

In conclusion, it is only justice towards the defendants to record the emphatic language of the Lord Chief Justice of England, in characterising the case to the jury,—"I must say, Gentlemen," said Lord CAMPBELL, "this is a most improper and scandalous prosecution, and reflects the highest discredit upon the prosecutor. It is lamentable to see how charges of this kind may be brought against most innocent and honorable members of society, and I hope some check will be given to such vexatious proceedings." The law ought, indeed, to put a stop to such unscrupulous acts; it should be empowered not only to punish the contemptible puppets before the curtain, but the designing knaves who play the strings behind.

It has long been considered that some better means of enabling those liable to accidents from the explosion of steam-boilers more effectually to provide for those they leave behind them should be introduced, and we are glad to find that, with a view to accomplishing that object, a society has been established at Manchester, under the title of the STEAM BOILER ASSURANCE COMPANY. An association of this description was first suggested by the late Mr. FORSYTH, manager of the Atlas Boiler Works, who, it appears, attended a meeting on the Wednesday preceding the fearful explosion at those works, whereby himself and eight others met an untimely death. At this meeting, he advised an assurance of lives against boiler explosions, and it is to be hoped that his fate will cause his advice to be immediately acted upon. We have already the Manchester and the Huddersfield Associations for the Prevention of Steam Boiler Explosions, and, from the monthly reports we publish, it cannot be doubted that a large number of casualties are avoided through the investigations and vigilance of the officers of those associations; but the number of deaths resulting from boiler accidents is necessarily large, and when we consider that in Manchester and its vicinity alone there are some 50,000 boilers, with an aggregate power of upwards of 1,000,000 horses, the necessity for assurance is evident.

A number of boilers have been some time in course of construction at the Atlas Works for the Russian Railway Company, and 39 had already been tested in the usual way, and dispatched to their destination without accident. On Friday the fortieth, the last of the series, was tested, and from some cause which has not yet been ascertained, one of the plates gave way, and nine deaths have already resulted. The inquest was formally opened on Saturday, and, after the bodies had been viewed, was adjourned to the following Friday (yesterday). The list of killed includes Mr. T. FORSYTH, the manager, who possessed a high professional reputation, especially in the North of England; Mr. W. DAWSON, foreman of the boiler-makers; Messrs. NICHOLL and STOCKS, two gentlemen apprentices, the one being the son of Mr. NICHOLL, of Gloucester-crescent, Regent's-park, and the other the son of a surgeon at Dublin; Mr. GUSTAV COHN, the representative of the Russian company; Mr. JOHN GAJEWSKI, a Polish engineer, who was engaged by the Crédit Mobilier Company of

France to inspect the engines; two boiler-makers, and a boy. The plate which gave way was completely torn from the rivets, and none of the other plates appear to have been affected. The bodies not badly mutilated were blown a few yards from the boiler, whilst portions of the others were found at a distance of 50 or 60 yards.

In our last Journal we had to record an explosion of an alarming character which occurred at Victoria, South Wales; but in this instance those who have lost their lives have but paid a penalty for their own recklessness. The engineer, the fireman, and another, were seen just previously to the explosion upon the top of the boiler. One of them was observed to put his hand upon the ball of the safety-valve, and immediately after the engineer sat on the valve and the boiler blew up. Four men were killed and several others severely wounded. The boiler was torn into three large pieces, and a large stack was struck at its base by the heaviest of the fragments and fell; fortunately it fell from the sheds, and therefore did no great injury. The damage is estimated at from 2500*l.* to 4000*l.*, and during the repairs nearly 200 men will be thrown out of employ. Thus, in a single week, the death of 13 men was caused by boiler casualties, and six or seven families have been left comparatively unprovided for, so that it would appear that the willingness of an insurance company to accept such risks upon easy terms only requires to be made known to secure them an ample amount of business.

The liquidators of the ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY have announced that on and after July 15 they will pay to the British proprietary a final dividend of 2*l.* per share, making a total of 3*l.* 15s.; thus, out of a capital of 224,000*l.*, they will have returned about 85,000*l.*

It may be remembered under what most flattering auspices this association was first introduced to public notice in 1843; then it was the intention of the directors, not only to open the collieries in the Asturias, but likewise to erect iron furnaces, from whence they proposed to supply the whole of the North of Spain, and a considerable portion of the South of France, with that valuable mineral. They commenced lead and copper mines, and had likewise works for the reduction of cinnabar, drawn from one of their own deposits.

A baronet of considerable reputation was the Chairman, while on the board were several wealthy Anglo-Indians, numbering among them a director of the Hon. East India Company. A large and expensive staff was at the seat of operations. The British Consul was the commissioner at Gijon, the port of debarkation. In Oviedo, a colonel was the resident director, and under his immediate supervision was a treasurer and a staff of clerks. Engineers, at heavy salaries, were riding about the country; French cooks superintended the *cuisine;* while the bright and lustrous eyes of Dulcineas offered recreation in the lighter moments, and alleviated by their smiles the languid tedium of a sultry southern sun. There was a superintending mining manager, with a host of agents; and skilled mechanics of all descriptions were engaged previous to there being any profitable employment found for them. The ores that were raised did not pay one-tenth of their cost; the furnaces were found when put up to be defective, and the necessary consequence of this was that they had to be entirely reconstructed. Not content, however, with the almost Herculean task the directors had undertaken, they projected the construction of a railroad from Mieres to Aviles; and some of them joined in an impracticable scheme, which had the high-sounding name of the Royal North of Spain, and which was under royal patronage, and a number of landless and pennyless hidalgos.

While no returns were being made to the proprietary, this expensive and inutile staff was still kept up. So long as the shareholders responded to the calls everything went pleasant enough; the climate was delightful, neither too hot nor too cold; all could leisurely indulge in their siestas, and enjoy to their heart's content the "*dolce far niente.*" The shareholders, at last, began to make enquiries; the establishment was obliged to be reduced; quarrels took place among the proprietors; cabals were formed, and liquidators appointed. They held office for somewhere over twelve months, and the only object they achieved was the endeavour to involve the company in endless litigation, a bill having been filed in Chancery for that purpose; this was disputed by Mr. MACKENZIE, one of the present liquidators, and no more was heard of the gentleman and his colleagues, who in endeavouring to settle the affairs of the association further embroiled them.

The next phase in which the company appeared was under the guidance of trustees, one of these being an original promoter of this, and a projector of several other companies. By their influence the seat of direction was removed from London to Paris; a covenant was made by which, on the English shareholders giving up their property at a sacrifice, they were to receive a yearly dividend.

This promise, however, was not fulfilled; a variety of causes for this, which it is bootless here to refer to, were assigned, one of the most significant being, that after the works had made a profit the manager had been robbed by his own servants. For a considerable period affairs were in an unsatisfactory state; the British shareholders had nominated two directors to represent their interests. These were Mr. JOHN CUNNINGHAME FAIRLIE and Mr. KENNETH MACKENZIE; the first was a gentleman of declining health, and consequently the responsibility devolved upon his colleague.

An offer having been made for the purchase of the property, which otherwise, it was plain to be seen, would be irretrievably lost, or, to say the least, of no value to the English proprietary, was accepted on their part by Mr. KENNETH MACKENZIE; the first instalment was paid last May, and the final one was due in the ensuing July; at that period it was not forthcoming, and it is only now that it is in the hands of the liquidators in order to return back to the shareholders a portion of that money which the most sanguine of them could never imagine would have been recovered.

Mr. MACKENZIE has exercised a sound discretion in eschewing law proceedings before foreign tribunals, where he would have had to contend with all sorts of equivocations and delays, and which might have been prolonged *ad infinitum*, or at least so long as any of the property remained which could be realised. The money so obtained must be considered as a "brand snatched from the burning;" had it not been for the exertions of their sole representative for the last three years they would not now be in their comparatively fortunate position. It now behoves them to render honour where honour is due. The services accorded to them by Mr. K. MACKENZIE cannot be appreciated by a money value; but there are graceful modes of recognition that can be offered, alike honourable to those who give and they who receive them.

Notwithstanding our Australian colonies at present yield such large quantities of gold, there is every indication that the production will not only continue, but increase. This fact does not apply solely to Victoria, which hitherto has been the great field for the discovery of the precious metals, and where the richest deposits exist, but to the adjoining colonies. In New South Wales the yield is on the increase from the localities already opened up, and we now have advices of a new gold field having been discovered in that province, near to the Murray River. South Australia, likewise, is showing augmented produce from her gold deposits at Echunga, which has been as limited hitherto in her yield of the precious metals as she is unlimited in her production of the richest copper ore. Western Australia, moreover, is reported as having found gold in small quantities within her territory, while New Zealand, from its continued supply of the golden ore, is now proved to be a wide and lucrative field for mining enterprise. The mother country and the mining interests may justly be proud of these colonies, so richly endowed with mineral wealth of almost every description, which hitherto has afforded wealth to the miner by necessity, and not to the practical and experienced miner, whose efficiency and ability might have produced even still greater results. In addition to these Australian colonies, we now find that gold is produced in considerable quantities in the territories lately belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, and which, when properly developed, will furnish extensive supplies of this valuable metal, so that the collective amount which will be produced from these various localities within the sovereignty of England will be enormous; and, indeed, there seems no means of determining the quantity which may be brought to the mother country, or transmitted to other places.

RATING COLLIERIES.—The heavy rating of many of the collieries in the South Yorkshire district has long been a matter of complaint, and there appears little hope of any alteration. The great expense of appealing or referring to an arbitration is such as to cause parties in some instances to pay rather than incur the outlay which an arbitration case involves. A case has just been furnished by the Messrs. Charlesworth. That firm were rated to the township of Dodworth at nearly 6000*l.*, and the rating having been disputed it was referred to Mr. Pickering, Q.C. That gentleman relieved them considerably, but the reference cost them nearly 800*l.* The cost to the township (and which has been allowed by the auditor) was 647*l.* 1s. It is said that Messrs. Charlesworth offered to provide for the whole of the paupers belonging to the township to be exempted from rates.

RAILWAYS, BANKS, AND MINES.

BY J. Y. WATSON, ESQ., F.G.S.

The uncertainty of mining has become in a measure proverbial; but, to show that a judicious selection from dividend mines, such as we have always recommended, is not only not more uncertain, but, on the contrary, far more profitable than other modes of investment, we have selected, for the sake of comparison, eight railways, eight banks, and eight dividend mines, showing the prices of each in June, 1857, and in June, 1858:—

RAILWAYS.	1857.	1858.
London and North-Western	£104	£ 89
Great Northern	99½	98
Great Western	64	49
Lancashire and Yorkshire	100¾	89
London and South-Western	102	93
Brighton	114	107
London and South-Eastern	75	65
Caledonian	75	73

BANKS.	1857.	1858.
London Joint-Stock	£32	£30
London and County	28	27
London and Westminster	50	45
Union of London	27	24
City	66	57
Bank of London	51	45
Western Bank of London	41	31
Oriental	38	35

MINES.	1857.	1858.	Dividends paid in the 12 months.
Devon Consols	£440	£485	£49 0 0
Mary Ann	45	46	11 5 0
Trelawny	23	26	3 0 0
Basset	240	200	40 0 0
Grambler	100	115	8 0 0
Herodsfoot	7	8	1 12 6
South Caradon	320	400	44 0 0
West Seton	310	390	47 0 0
Total	£1485	£1580	£203 17 6

Now, in order to arrive at some practical results from the above figures, let us suppose that in June, 1857, we had purchased a share in each of the mines named, at the then cost of 1485*l.*, and invested the like amount in the railways, and also in the banks. It would followed that we should have got two shares, or rather 200*l.* stock, in each of the railways for the sum of 1468*l.* 10s., and taking the interest for the twelve months at an average of 4 per cent. (which we are told is full high), we should have received 59*l.* in dividends, and in selling out now would make a loss of 142*l.* 10s.

In the BANKS—Two shares in the London Joint-Stock, three in the London and Westminster, and two in each of the other six, would have cost us 1465*l.*; upon which we should have received—say, 5 per cent., or 73*l.* in the year, and have to sell out at a loss of 168*l.*

In the MINES—One share in each would have cost us 1485*l.* We should in twelve months have received in dividends 203*l.* 17s. 6d., or 13¾ per cent. on the average, and could now sell at a profit besides of 95*l.*!

To carry out the calculation a little further, we find, on capital account, that London and North Westerns are 11 per cent. dis.; Great Northern, 2 dis.; Great Western, 51 per cent. dis.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 11 per cent. dis.; London and South-Western, 7 per cent. dis.; Brighton, 7 per cent. prem.; London and South-Eastern, 35 per cent. dis.; Caledonian, 27 per cent. dis. So that of the eight, one only (the Brighton) is at a premium, and the others at enormous discounts.

Of BANKS—The Joint-Stock is 20 prem. on 10*l.* paid, or 200 per cent.; London and County, 7 prem. on 20*l.* paid; London and Westminster, 25 prem. on 20*l.* paid, or 125 per cent.; Union of London, 14 prem. on 10*l.* paid; City, 7 prem. on 50*l.* paid; Bank of London, 5 dis. on 50*l.* paid; Western Bank of London, 19 dis. on 50*l.* paid, or 38 per cent. dis.; Oriental, 15 prem. on 25*l.* paid.

In MINES—The amount paid on Devon Consols is 1*l.* per share, so that they are at a premium of 48,500 per cent.; Mary Ann, 38 prem. on 8*l.* paid, or 575 per cent.; Trelawny, 21½ prem. on 4½ paid; Basset, 195*l.* prem. on 5*l.* paid, or 3900 per cent.; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 9 per cent. premium; Herodsfoot, 10s. dis. on 8*l.* paid; South Caradon, 397½ prem. on 2*l.* 10s. paid, or 15,900 per cent.; West Seton, 263½ prem. on 38*l.* 10s. paid.

It may be remarked by some of our readers, that we have chosen eight mines best suited to our argument; but, be it remembered, we have also taken the best railways and the best banks in England, and the result is evident to all. We have always advocated the purchase in six or eight dividend mines as the best investment of the day, the choice of numbers being upon the principle of the division of risks insuring a profit on the aggregate. It will also be remarked by some, that the losses on speculative mine far more than counterbalance the gains on the dividend mines. Granted. But those who embark in young mines do so knowing them to be pure speculations. They look for certain points to come off, which, if successful, realise them large profits, and, if failures, end in loss. But, unlike railways and banks, every shareholder in a mine knows his liability, and can determine it at the end of any current month; for, under the Cost-book System, the accounts of all well-conducted mines are made up every two or three months, and audited by the shareholders themselves, or by those who attend the regularly convened meetings; and any shareholder, by signing a regular form of relinquishment, and paying up his proportion of liabilities to the day of his signing, is freed from all further responsibility. Far different is it in banks and railways—the sword of Damocles is suspended over the heads of too many in the former, and the experience of the past twelve month in banks, shows that one may consider himself a man of fortune one, day, and on the next be involved in misery and ruin. And lastly, we uphold that during the railway mania more money was lost in abortive schemes than has been employed in Cornish mining for ten years; and more has been lost in one bank during the past year than has been lost in Cornish mines, putting all together, for the last 20 years.

REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1858.

BY J. H. MURCHISON, ESQ., F.G.S., F.S.S.

Notwithstanding the continued abundance and the cheapness of money, the commercial interests of the country remain in a comparatively inactive state. Various reasons are assigned for this apparently anomalous state of things. The uncertainty attending the progress of public affairs at home, the complication and alleged mystery of foreign politics, and the drain of gold from the Bank, are among some of the causes which it is stated have exercised an unfavourable influence. But that which has mainly contributed to the existing depression is, no doubt, the unsatisfactory revelations attending the investigations into insolvent estates in the past eight months, which have seriously damaged credit, and greatly impaired confidence in men generally of all classes and positions. It has been proved, also, that trade had been overdone, much of it having been fictitious, and now, when it is brought within its legitimate limits, it produces a reaction in industrial pursuits which cannot fail to have a prejudicial effect for a time. It is probable, however, that the present inanition will be followed by a sudden change, in the extension of trade, and fresh channels being opened for the employment of capital; the prospects of the harvest, the more settled aspect of political affairs, and the low price of money, tending to this conclusion. The only apprehension is that, as on like occasions before, there will be an inclination to rush from one extreme to another, and thus produce results equally disastrous to the public as those we have been of late experiencing. Much caution and discrimination will, therefore, have to be exercised by those who intend to speculate or invest.

That the mining interest is suffering with other pursuits is too well known to those who are engaged in it. But it must also be admitted that the mines generally are not looking or doing so well as they were one or two years ago. In the past quarter, the sum of 74,451*l.* has been divided by British mines, against 131,098*l.** in the corresponding quarter of 1857, being a decrease of 56,647*l.*; while the amount paid by British and Irish mines in the first six months of 1858 is 174,399*l.*, against 261,047*l.*† in the first six months of 1857, showing a falling off of 86,648*l.* In the first six months of 1856 the amount was 221,842*l.* These unsatisfactory results are partly owing to the low prices given for the ores, which has also induced some companies to keep back their supplies; but it is to be feared that the mines are not really so productive as they were. Some of the progressive mines will probably increase their returns when more ground is laid open, and this, with further discoveries, may be expected to show a better condition of things before long.

At the sale of copper ores in Cornwall, on April 1, the average produce was 6¾, and the price per ton 6*l.* 5s. 6d., or 18s. 7d. per unit. From this it gradually fell till the 29th of that month, when the produce was 6¼, and the price per ton 5*l.* 3s., or 16s. 5¾d. per unit. The price then rose during May, at the end of which month the produce was 6¾, and the price per ton 6*l.* 3s., or 18s. 6¾d. per unit. During June a fall again took place, at the sale on the 24th the produce being 6¼, and the price per ton 5*l.* 7s. 6d., or 16s. 6¼d. per unit, which is just 1s. per ton less than ore of the same produce fetched at the beginning of January. The highest price this year was on Feb. 11, when 6¾ ore realised 6*l.* 12s. per ton, or 1*l.* 0s. 8¼d. per unit. The average price per unit for the quarter is 17s. 6¾d., against 19s. 3d. in the previous quarter, and 19s. 7d. in the corresponding quarter of 1857. In the three months, cake copper has fallen from 117*l.* to 107*l.* 10s. per ton. The following are the particulars of the sales of copper ores in Cornwall:—

Quarters ending—	Tons.	Av. prod.	Amount.	Av. price.	Fine cop.
June 30, 1858	48,923	6·398	£261,588 1 6	£5 11 6	Tons 2962 13
March 31 „	45,238	6·544	281,841 7 0	6 4 5	2980 7
June 30, 1857	50,972	6·258	311,847 2 6	6 2 4	3188 7

These figures show that the quantity of ore has increased 1625 tons over the previous quarter, and decreased 4049 tons under the corresponding quarter of 1857. The average produce has decreased 0·146 under the previous quarter, and increased 0·140 over 1857. The amount has decreased 20,253*l.* 5s. 6d. under the previous quarter, and 50,259*l.* 1s. under 1857. The price per ton has decreased 12s. 11d. under the previous quarter, and 10s. 10d. under 1857. And the fine copper has increased 2 tons 12 cwts. over the previous quarter, and decreased 225 tons 14 cwts. under 1857.

The following are the totals and averages for the first six months of 1858 and 1857 respectively:—

First 6 months of—	Tons.	Av. prod.	Amount.	Av. price.	Fine cop. Tons ct.
1858	92,221	6·469	£543,429 8 6	£5 17 10	5922 14
1857	100,727	6·290	660,971 15 0	6 11 2	6341 4
Increase in 1858	—	0·179	£ —	£ —	—
Decrease in 1858	8,506	—	117,542 6 6	0 13 4	418 10

These figures disclose some important facts, and mostly account for the late falling off in the total amount of dividends paid. It will be seen that there is a large decrease in the quantity of ore, and in the amount realised, while, though the average produce or richness of the ore is slightly higher, yet the price per ton is considerably less. The quantity of fine copper which the mines of Cornwall and Devon yielded in the past six months is 418½ tons below that for the first six months of 1857, while the latter was about 445 tons below the first six months of 1856. The year 1857 showed a decrease of 1346 tons 12 cwts. under 1856, and 395 tons under 1855. Unless, therefore, foreign ores should come in to fill up this deficiency in the home production, the price of copper should become firm as soon as trade improves.

The following are the particulars of copper ores sold at the Ticketings in Cornwall from June 30, 1839, to June 30, 1858 (20 years), extracted from Grylls's "Annual Mining Sheets:"—

Date.	Tons.	Amount.	Produce.	Standard.
1839	159,551	£ 962,297 12 6	7¾	£110 2 0
1840	147,266	792,758 3 6	7½	108 10 0
1841	135,090	819,949 2 0	7⅞	119 6 0
1842	135,581	822,870 12 0	7¼	120 16 0
1843	144,806	804,445 19 0	7½	110 1 0
1844	152,667	815,246 9 6	7⅝	109 17 0
1845	157,000	835,350 19 6	7¾	103 10 0
1846	158,913	886,785 1 6	7¾	106 8 0
1847	148,674	830,739 9 0	8	103 12 0
1848	155,616	825,080 2 6	8¼	97 7 0
1849	144,983	716,917 7 0	8¼	92 11 0
1850	150,890	814,037 3 0	7¾	103 19 0
1851	154,299	808,244 1 6	7⅞	101 0 0
1852	152,802	828,057 19 6	7⅝	106 12 0
1853	180,095	1,124,561 2 0	6⅝	136 16 0
1854	180,687	1,153,756 3 6	6½	140 2 0
1855	188,969	1,212,686 8 0	6½	141 10 0
1856	209,305	1,283,639 8 6	6⅛	140 0 0
1857	198,697	1,276,844 12 0	6½	139 6 0
1858	183,292	1,083,728 18 6	6⅛	135 1 0

It will be seen that since 1849 the average richness of the ores has been getting lower, and that though the quantity sold in the last year is the least only since 1854, the amount realised is the least since 1852. During the last few years mines have been worked more economically, and this has, no doubt, enabled poorer ores to be returned to greater advantage than formerly, while the price of copper has also been higher in the last few years.

The sales of British and Irish copper ores at Swansea, in the quarters already referred to, have been as follows:—

June 30, 1858	British ....Tons	217	£ 1,667 14 6
March 31 „	British	34	787 10 6
June 30, 1857	British	28	182 14 0
June 30, 1858	Irish	4072	38,502 5 8
March 31 „	Irish	728	8,242 17 6
June 30, 1857	Irish	2288	26,438 6 0

The latest Board of Trade returns published show the following exports and imports of copper and copper ore for the first five months of the last three years:—

EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH COPPER.

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Unwrought ....Tons	2658	1866	1847
Sheets and nails, &c.	5543	5433	5505
Wrought, &c.	320	1067	1538
Totals ....Tons	8521	8366	8690

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL COPPER.

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Unwrought and part wrought....Cwts.	1962	597	2380

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL COPPER.

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Copper ore and regulus ....Tons	26,861	28,600	31,113
Unwrought and part wrought ..	1,719	646	1,729

Lead has fallen in price, and is at present flat with the other metals. The following are the exports and imports for the first five months of the last three years:—

EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH LEAD.

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Pig, rolled and sheet, &c. ....Tons	8155	10,145	6105
Ore, red and white lead, &c.	2389	3,498	2327

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL LEAD.

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Pig and sheet ....Tons	3150	3283	4732

In the past quarter tin has fallen 10*l.* per ton on the metal, and 7*l.* per ton of black tin to the miner, and few of the tin mines are doing well at present. The exports and imports for the first five months of the last three years have been as follows:—

EXPORTS OF BRITISH TIN.

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Unwrought ....Cwts.	13,793	16,356	18,517
Plates	£568,119	£654,341	£504,204

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL TIN.

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Blocks, ingots, &c. ....Cwts.	1334	2417	2367

IMPORTS OF TIN.

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Blocks, ingots, &c. ....Cwts.	21,249	14,012	12,640

The accompanying table shows the amount of dividends paid in the past quarter to be 74,451*l.*; and in the first six months of 1858, 174,399*l.*, the latter of which may be thus classified, and compared with the corresponding period of 1857:—

	English.	Welsh.	Irish.	Isle of Man.	Totals.
1858	£127,829	£21,700	£19,750	£5120	£174,399
1857	224,842	14,180	13,625	8400	261,047
Increase in 1858	£ —	£ 7,520	£ 6,125	—	£ —
Decrease in 1858	97,013	—	—	3280	86,648

	Copper.	Copper and tin.	Tin.	Lead.	Total.
1858	£111,112	£16,683	£ 5,799	£40,805	£174,399
1857	162,402	35,024	24,187	39,434	261,047
Increase in 1858	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ 1,371	£ —
Decrease in 1858	51,290	18,341	18,388	—	86,648

It will be seen that the Welsh and Irish, and the lead mines, are the only ones which have increased, and that in all the others there is a considerable decrease. The principal mines which have fallen off in the past six months, compared with the same period of 1857, are Alfred Consols, which has paid 6400*l.* less; Devon Great Consols, 18,432*l.* less; North Basset, 8100*l.* less; Par Consols (for four months), 5120*l.* less; South Wheal Frances, 5456*l.* less; West Basset, 6150*l.* less; Wheal Basset, 4608*l.* less.

Two mines have entered the Dividend List for the first time in the past quarter—Bampfylde and Devon and Cornwall—which makes four since the beginning of the year. There are several others which will probably soon follow their example, and take the place of some of those which have hitherto occupied a prominent position. Shares in the mines referred to can at present be obtained at very low prices.

With this Review the writer gives full special reports on the position and prospects of several of those concerns which have been of late attracting most attention, and respecting which there has been a general desire for

* This includes Wicklow, 3125*l.*; Providence, 2800*l.*; and Minera, 3000*l.*—omitted in the Review for June, 1857.

† Besides the above, this includes Minera, 3100*l.*—omitted in first six months last year.

correct and reliable information. It is also hoped that the plans of the underground workings of Vale of Towy, Great Wheal Alfred, and North Wheal Robert, will be found useful.

DIVIDENDS PAID BY BRITISH AND IRISH MINES, IN THE QUARTER AND SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1858.

Shares.	Name of mine.	Quarter ending June 30. Per share.	Amount.	Six months ending June 30. Per share.	Amount.
5120	Alfred Consols	£ 0 6 0	£1536	£ 0 8 0	£2048
10000	Bampfylde	5 perct.	312½	5 perct.	312½
4000	Bedford United	0 4 0	800	0 6 6	1300
200	Botallack	2 10 0	500	5 0 0	1000
2000	Carn Brea	2 0 0	2000	4 0 0	4000
200	Cefn Cwm Brwyno	—	—	2 0 0	400
128	Cwmystwith	10 0 0	1280	25 0 0	3200
1055	Craddock Moor	0 5 0	263¾	6 17 0	8983¾
1024	Devon Great Consols	8 0 0	8192	22 0 0	22528
4076	Devon and Cornwall	0 7 6	1528½	0 7 6	1528½
1400	Derwent	—	—	2 0 0	2800
179	Dolcoath	17 0 0	3043	17 0 0	3043
300	East Daren	6 0 0	1800	9 0 0	2700
2048	East Falmouth	—	—	0 2 6	256
128	East Pool	2 10 0	320	5 0 0	640
5700	Exmouth	0 2 6	712½	0 5 6	1567½
1400	Eyam	1 0 0	1400	1 0 0	1400
2560	Foxdale (Isle of Man)	1 0 0	2560	2 0 0	5120
243	Grambler and St. Aubyn	3 0 0	729	4 0 0	972
6000	Great South Tolgus	0 12 0	3600	0 17 0	5100
1024	Herodsfoot	0 12 8	637	1 5 0	1274
160	Levant	2 0 0	320	4 0 0	640
400	Lisburne	6 0 0	2400	9 0 0	3600
1024	Mary Ann	2 5 0	2304	4 10 0	4608
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland	—	—	0 12 3	12250
1800	Minera	3 0 0	5400	6 0 0	10800
6000	North Basset	—	—	0 8 0	2400
6400	Par Consols	—	—	0 10 0	3200
200	Phœnix	25 0 0	5000	25 0 0	5000
1000	Polberro	—	—	0 10 0	886
560	Providence	2 0 0	1120	4 0 0	2240
20000	St. Day United	—	—	1 0 0	1000
470	St. Ives Consols	1 10 0	705	1 10 0	705
496	South Wheal Frances	7 0 0	3472	19 0 0	9424
512	South Tolgus	1 0 0	512	1 0 0	512
256	South Caradon	10 0 0	2560	28 0 0	7168
6000	Tincroft	—	—	0 10 0	3000
1040	Trelawny	—	—	2 0 0	2080
20000	Vale of Towy	—	—	0 1 0	1000
6000	West Basset	3 9 0	2700	0 17 0	5100
256	West Caradon	2 0 0	512	2 0 0	512
400	West Seton	16 0 0	6400	22 0 0	8800
6400	West Fowey Consols	—	—	0 2 6	800
240	Wheal Hal	0 10 0	120	0 10 0	120
512	Wheal Basset	11 0 0	5632	15 0 0	7680
256	Wheal Buller	10 0 0	2560	27 10 0	7040
4000	Wheal Edward	—	—	0 5 0	1000
128	Wheal Friendship	—	—	10 0 0	1280
448	Wheal Margaret	2 10 0	1120	3 10 0	1568
80	Wheal Owles	5 0 0	400	5 0 0	400
5000	Wicklow Mining Co.	—	—	1 10 0	7500
	Total	—	£74,451	—	£174,399

[We shall give further extracts next week; in the meantime we may remark that the present number of this useful work is a most interesting one, containing a great deal of important information respecting the principal mines.]

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT]

JULY 8.—The Coal and Iron Trades here present no new feature of interest, except that the weather has become very much colder, which encourages the home trade a little.

Another fatal accident has occurred at the Derwent Mines; a man named Isaac Batey, with three others, were working in a vein, when a portion of the roof gave way and covered him. Some time elapsed before he could be extricated from his awful position—he only breathed a few minutes after being got out. An inquest was held on the body on Saturday, by Mr. Favell, and a verdict returned of "Accidental Death."

A few days ago two commissioners appointed by the Government arrived at Newcastle for the purpose of making experiments with a view to test the accuracy of those recently made by Messrs. Richardson, Longridge, and others, upon the properties of the Hartley steam-coals, and also the Welch steam-coals. They commenced operations at Elswick, the scene of the former trials. Nothing as to the result has as yet transpired; it will, of course, require some time to make the necessary experiments. We cannot expect anything positive as the result of their investigations in less than a month, but of course I shall keep you fully informed. The result will be looked forward to with much interest by the owners of steam-coal collieries and others, as their decision will certainly have some influence on the value of this important section of our collieries.

A special meeting of the Northern Institute of Mining Engineers was held on Thursday last, for the purpose of discussing the papers of Mr. I. Marley and Mr. Bewick, on the "Cleveland Ironstone" (Mr. N. Wood, the President, in the chair), and a very interesting discussion took place on this important subject. The importance of this immense deposit of iron is now well known and recognised. Mr. Marley presented some excellent specimens of the ore to the institute, and Mr. Bewick also exhibited specimens of the ore from Rosedale Abbey, his paper bearing particularly on this locality; some of those specimens were from the Magnetic Quarry there, the ore being highly magnetised. A considerable deal of discussion ensued on this formation, known as the Magnetic Quarry, some strenuously advocating the opinion that it has been thrown up by igneous action;—that it is, in fact, a basaltic dyke; while others contend that it has been formed by a slip dyke, the regular veins of ore having been thrown together in a very remarkable manner. It is not a vein of ore, neither is it nodular, but has been termed by some columnar, being thrown together in form something analogous to huge columns. This ore is of a very rich quality, and it differs from the regular veins in this respect, that it contains no organic remains whatever. The map which accompanies Mr. Marley's paper is of great importance, as it shows the position of the different beds which run through the Cleveland district. The iron ore consists of three main beds. Two small seams of coal are found also in a part of the mineral field, but they appear to be but thin, and only of small extent. Some discussion also took place on the probability of the coal seams of South Durham being continued into the Cleveland district: an ideal section given by Mr. Marley appears to favour the idea that such may possibly be the case. This view, however, is opposed by many scientific and practical gentlemen, who fully believe that those seams rise up to the magnesian limestone before reaching the neighbourhood of the Cleveland ironstone. It appears to us that the line drawn on this ideal section is taken from a point too near the bottom of the coal basin to be of much value, as it is well known that the rise in all coal basins gradually increases from the lowest point, and has its greatest rise near the point of outcrop. The subject, however, is one of much interest, and cannot, with our present knowledge, be definitely settled; and we ought not to be too dogmatic in our decision on such subjects, especially when we recollect that not very many years have elapsed since it was fully believed that this same magnesian limestone terminated the coal seams in South Durham.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

JULY 8.—The quarterly meetings of the Iron Trade, which commenced on Wednesday at Wolverhampton, do not appear likely to furnish any accurate solution of the circumstances which have tended to depress the trade, and to maintain that depression for a period much longer than was ever anticipated by the most learned trade prophet. It would seem that the Staffordshire makers have become fully sensible of the permanent injury which has been inflicted upon the trade of that district by the inferior qualities of iron which were manufactured by some makers last year, for the purpose of enabling them to undersell their fellow ironmasters. This system was confined almost exclusively to South Staffordshire. The quarterly meetings are not likely to exercise much influence on the trade. They are reported duller than has been remembered for some time past, and the members of the trade seem unable to devise a remedy. The falling off in the export demand, which for the last few years has been very considerable, is no doubt the chief cause; and this, with the depression in our manufacturing trades, has also assisted in the general result. The iron trade in these counties is tolerably good as compared with that of other districts. There are few houses making short time.

The Coal Trade is dull, and there is not much doing, on account of the depressed state of the trade. As we predicted, the formation of the Colliers' Union is leading to a state of litigation between masters and men, which is exceedingly undesirable. On Wednesday four of the men who were supposed to be the ringleaders in the late strike at the Oaks Colliery, near Barnsley, were brought up at the Barnsley Court-house, charged with leaving their work without a fortnight's notice, in accordance with the rules of the colliery. The masters employed Mr. Blanshard, a barrister of the northern circuit, and Recorder of Doncaster. The turn-outs secured the services of Mr. Roberts, of Manchester, the colliers' attorney-general, who made a very able speech for the men; but the magistrates committed four of them to the Wakefield House of Correction for one month each, with hard labour. The case excited great interest, and the Court-house and its approaches were densely packed with colliers.

The heavy rating of many of the collieries in the South Yorkshire district has long been a matter of complaint, and there appears to be little hope of any alteration. The great expense of appealing, or referring, to an arbitrator is such as to cause parties in some instances to pay rather than make the outlay which an arbitration involves. A case has just been furnished by Messrs. Charlesworth. That firm was rated to the township of Dodworth at nearly 6000*l.*, and the rating having been disputed, it was referred to Mr. Pickering, Q.C. That gentleman relieved them considerably; but the reference cost them nearly 800*l.*; and the cost to the township, which was allowed by the auditor last week, was 647*l.* 15*s.* It is said that Messrs. Charlesworth offered to provide for the whole of the paupers belonging to the township if they were exempted from the rate.

The Dunston and Barlow Iron Company, near Chesterfield, are making great progress in the completion of their new works, situated at Sheepbridge. The three blast furnaces are nearly completed, and the whole of the works present a scene of great bustle and activity. There have been several other cases brought into the County Court against masters for wrongful dismissal; but the Judge (Mr. Walker) ruled that as the masters had fixed the hours, and the men had agreed to them, they (the men) could not alter them without giving the usual notice, and, therefore, nonsuits were returned in each case.

The late accident on the Midland Railway, near Chesterfield, has resulted in two deaths. The stoker, Wm. Hickling, the driver, James Bennett, and the signal man, Ambrose Blackham, have been committed on a charge of manslaughter.

There is nothing new in the bad mining district of Derbyshire this week with regard to mines in progress of development. A new company is being formed to work the "Fairplay" vein at Peak Forest, which is likely to prove a good mine. A new company is also being formed to work a mine at Roland Hassop, which affords promise of becoming a prosperous undertaking.

I may notice a very interesting spectacle connected with spinning and manufacturing—that of four steam-engines, of 75-horse power each, all in one engine-house, placed two and two, with a fly-wheel to each pair. Several ladies and gentlemen assembled to see them first put in motion, and not the slightest hitch occurred; indeed, they started with as regular and smooth an action as if they had been at work for weeks. They are to turn the machinery in the fine new spinning and power-loom factory of Messrs. Thomas Taylor and Brothers, of Wigan; and certainly in no other manufactory in Great Britain, or anywhere else therefore, is such a sight to be seen. They exceed in beauty the two engines of 150-horse power each, which are working side by side in the engine-house of the older mill; but there is a ponderousness in the latter, and a majesty in their movements, and in that of their huge fly-wheel, which produce a greater impression of power on the mind of the spectator. These mills, with another in a different part of the town, belonging to the same firm, will consume at least 500 bales of cotton weekly, which, we believe, exceeds the consumption of any other single concern in the world. It was very striking to stand in the middle of an immense room, which is to contain 1600 to 1700 looms, and to carry one's eye into another, not so vast, though still large, into which there are openings from the former.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WOLVERHAMPTON.]

JULY 9.—The past week, although it has furnished little new in regard to the state of the Iron Trade in respect to actual operations at the works, yet has supplied a somewhat novel feature in relation to prices. The quarterly meetings at Wolverhampton, on Wednesday, and on the following day at Birmingham, were chiefly occupied in discussing a proposition to reduce the "list prices" 10*s.* a ton, but no decision could be come to at all satisfactory to all the first-class houses. There is little doubt, however, that at Dudley, to-day (Saturday), some arrangement will be come to whereby the makers, who are feeling the pressure of competition, will consider themselves at liberty to send out circulars announcing a reduction in price, for both home and American orders, of 10*s.* per ton.

There is a partial strike amongst the thick coal workers at West Bromwich and the district, consequent upon a notice to drop their wages.

The quarterly meeting of the North Staffordshire Coal and Iron Masters' Association was held at Stoke-upon-Trent, on Thursday, the 1st inst. There was a good attendance of members, and Mr. R. Heath presided. Notice was given to call a special meeting of the association, to consider whether it was not necessary to make a reduction in the present rate of wages in the depressed state of the trade. Some of the members reported that the ironstone miners in their employ had made an application for an advance of wages; but it was the unanimous opinion of the meeting that it was totally impossible in the present prospects of the trade to entertain such an application. The meeting resolved that the prices for the next quarter should remain unaltered for ironstone, pig-iron, and manufactured iron. The iron-works in the district were reported to be in full work, but prices continue low. For ironstone and pig-iron it was stated that there were a good many enquiries, but no amendment in prices could be reported at present.

Several of the principal employers of chainmakers at Cradley Heath and Lye Waste, near Dudley, have consented to give their men the rates they demand; and, with reference to the other masters, the men say they will not commence work till they (the men) experience the like treatment.

Lord Ward visited Dudley on Tuesday last, inspected some alterations that were progressing at the School of Design there, and gave 150*l.* towards their completion.

The fourth annual award of prizes in connection with the Iron and Coalmasters' Scheme in Shropshire took place at Shifnal, on Saturday last. The schools embraced in the scheme are Madeley, Madeley Wood, Ironbridge, Shifnal, Coalbrook Dale, Broseley, Donington Wood, Keeley, Lilleshall, and Pool Hill. The successful candidates, with their teachers, attended, together with the clergy and other gentlemen taking an interest in the schools. Among those present were the Rev. J. P. Norris, Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools. Earl Granville, who had been expected to preside, was prevented doing so by his duties in the House of Lords, and, in his absence, Mr. H. Dickinson, Severn House, was called to the chair. Mr. Dickinson, in introducing the business, said he was very sorry to find the operations of the society partial; in one school in particular he found the attendance very imperfect, in consequence of the practice of parents, unable to resist the temptation wages afforded, taking their children from school. The prizes were then distributed. Mr. Anstice was not prepared, he said, with statistics on the subject, but he had no doubt the scheme had induced boys and girls to remain longer at school than previously; and the after prizes to pupils of night and Sunday schools had a wonderful effect.

A case of some importance to colliery proprietors came before the magistrates at the Wolverhampton Petty Sessions on Wednesday last. Mr. John W. M. Sparrow, ironmaster, and proprietor of coal pits situate at Moseley Hole, near Wolverhampton, was summoned by the Trustees of the Wolverhampton Turnpike Roads for refusing to allow a surveyor of the trustees to examine his pits, the working of which was undermining the said roads, thereby endangering the lives of the public. Mr. Harris, clerk to the trustees, produced the Act of Parliament, which empowered the trustees to appoint a person to descend any pit whenever danger to the roads was observable from their working. He also produced the resolution which appointed Mr. George James as surveyor. Mr. James said that, in consequence of the road near Mr. Sparrow's pits becoming impassable, he requested he might be allowed to descend the pits and inspect them. Mr. Sparrow, however, declined to allow him to do so. Mr. Kettle, magistrate, said there must be a conviction. Mr. Sparrow would be fined 10*l.*, to be reduced to 1*s.* and costs, if the surveyor were allowed to descend the pits and make his report upon the damage done, compensation for which the trustees could recover in another way.

Two cases of fall of earth in collieries, in which, after great labour had been bestowed to extricate the persons buried, another fall took place, occurred last week—one at Bilston and the other at Hanley. In the former case, a young man, named Enoch Williams, was excavating a pit, when he was suddenly buried under a fall of earth. Vigorous efforts were employed to extricate him from his perilous position. During the night the men who were at work above him were cheered to find that he was alive, and was aware of the exertions that were being made to disentomb him. By four o'clock on Thursday morning he was nearly released, and asked from beneath the earth whether it was morning, and if daylight had come. The workmen scarcely had time to reply before another fall of earth took place, from which they themselves narrowly escaped, and which must at once have terminated the existence of the unhappy man whom they were seeking to extricate. Operations were as soon as possible renewed, and Williams was reached at six o'clock. He was then, however, quite dead.

In the other case, a fall of earth, which buried two men, took place at Ubberley Colliery, near Hanley. Exertions were promptly made to rescue them, and after a time one man, whose name is Miller, was extricated, when it was discovered that, in addition to other injuries, one of his thighs was broken. Before the second man could be dug out a second fall of earth took place, and when his body was found life was extinct. His name was George Nixon, living at Cattfields, Northwood, and he was 54 years of age.

At Wolverhampton, yesterday (Thursday) afternoon, Wm. Jones, an engine tenter, by being at his fire when he ought to have been at his engine, drew a skip over the pulley, at Poole's Fields. There were three men in the skip at the time, two jumped out and were saved, but the other was precipitated down the shaft (150 yards) and killed.

The following remarks on electro-plating from a notice of the Aston-Hall, Exhibition of Arts, appeared in the *Birmingham Journal* of Saturday last:—"Under the old system of manufacture, the base of all plated articles was copper plated with silver, the adhesion of the silver being effected by soldering together a thickness of copper and silver, and thereafter passing the same through rolls until the necessary thickness was arrived at, the copper and silver elongating together. It will, however, be at once understood there were three disadvantages arising from this mode of production; firstly, that the several parts of the article made could only be attached together by means of soft or tin solder; secondly, that the ornamental mouldings, stamped out of thin silver and filled with lead, speedily became, by cleansing, so thin that the filling showed through; and thirdly, that the article, unless the coating was very thick, soon displayed the red colour of the copper foundation. Opposed to these defects, we have great superiority by the adoption of the new process. The white metal foundation does not so speedily show, the mounts may be cast in the same metal, every portion of the article may be soldered together with hard solder, and it may be silvered in a complete state, with this very great advantage, that by the old process the coating of silver by bending becomes thinner, and is consequently by cleansing more readily removed; whereas by the new process of electro-deposition, owing to the tendency of the deposited metal to attach itself to all points and angles, the coating is really thickest where it is necessary for wear that it should be. A very large expansion of the manufacture of plated articles has followed the adoption of the electro-deposition system, and as a consequence the local trade in this branch has grown and thriven in proportion.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

JULY 8.—The trade of the district remains in the same state as when we last wrote, there being no alteration in the demand either for iron or coal. Some of the works are pretty full of orders, among others those at Tredegar and Rhymney. At Blaenavon, too, an improvement is being manifested. From the Continent the enquiry is slightly more active, but American affairs remain unchanged. Rail iron does not remain long unsold, but pig does not go off very freely, even at present rates. The Tin Trade appears to be almost hopelessly depressed, so far as this district is concerned.

Another of the men injured by the boiler explosion at Victoria, reported in our last, has died this week. The damage done to property is estimated at several thousand pounds, and it will take some time to repair the mischief. The delay which is necessarily caused by the reconstruction of premises, &c., is by no means the least of the losses incurred by the proprietors of the works by the accident, caused, it will be remembered, by the insane folly of one of the workmen.

No further particulars have transpired with reference to the projected trial of Welsh and north country coal. The experiment will, however, be made before very long, and, whatever may be the opinion entertained in other quarters, here there is a very strong confidence that the result will prove conclusively the superiority of Welsh coal. Of course, we can hardly expect a different feeling to be entertained in the district which produces it, but it must be remembered that the anticipations of the Welsh owners are based on ground which has been well tested on previous occasions. The only desire is to see a perfectly fair trial made, and the issue is regarded as certain. Such are the views entertained on the subject.

A level now being driven by Messrs. Williams and Morgan, at Bredwenarth, near Pontypridd, is understood to promise well up to the present time. We understand that the upper veins are found to be good, and the stratum is very regular. The property is situated in the centre of the South Wales mineral basin, and is surrounded by minerals. Good profits are expected to follow the new speculation.

A frightful accident occurred at the Lower Dyffryn Colliery, near Aberdare, by which three men were killed, and four frightfully hurt, through the breaking of the descending chain, by which they fell to the bottom of the pit.

Another fresh occurrence is the probable development of the Pen Rhiwfer estate, which has now been taken by Messrs. Simon and Co. It lies in the neighbourhood of Pontypridd, and an excellent vein has been brought to light. Lower down in the valley, the Maes Mawr vein (a favourite one) has been discovered on the property of Mr. Evan Williams, of Duffryn-irwd. These events will, doubtless, add to the prosperity of the port of Cardiff.

We have had occasion more than once to refer to the custom prevalent among the miners in South Wales of building little houses, or sheds, in a night, under the impression that if the task be accomplished before daybreak the law cannot interfere. About sixty of these miserable dwellings have been raised, from time to time, between Rhymney and Dowlais, and the whole of them were recently levelled to the ground. Many still remain scattered in different parts, but the colliers will be called upon to turn out of them, and seek a refuge elsewhere. The owners of estates are now becoming particular on the subject, and the agents are ejecting interlopers with no very merciful hand.

There has lately been a great scarcity of water experienced at Rhymney, and much inconvenience has in consequence been felt. A new reservoir, however, is being fitted up, which will prevent the recurrence of the evil. The works, as we have intimated above, are doing a tolerably steady business at the present moment.

It is reported that some French gentlemen have been on a trip through the Aberdare Valley, for the purpose of "picking up information" with regard to the manufacture of iron. There is no other news of interest this week.

FOREST OF DEAN MINERAL CUSTOMS.

In our last Journal we briefly referred to a memorial to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and now subjoin the memorial and Mr. Howard's reply *in extenso*. The whole question appears to rest upon the 25th section of the 1st and 2d Vict., cap. 43; and although Mr. Howard may consider that a license to erect whatever machinery may be requisite for working a gale is necessary to fulfil the requirements of that clause, we contend that the least that could be done is to refer the matter to the law officers. The 23d section of the said Act authorises the grant of gales to open mines, and the 25th section empowers the Commissioners to grant to "any free miner, or other person entitled to a gale or mining work," a lease for not more than 31 years, of not more than 1½ acres of the unenclosed portion of the forest for the erection of buildings or machinery *for the more convenient working of the mine*. This provision Mr. Howard deems to include *all* buildings and machinery, whilst the colliery proprietors consider that it extends only to such as are not absolutely required for the working of the mine; and it certainly appears unreasonable to grant the right to work a mine without the power to erect the *necessary* machinery being included. Moreover, the Commissioners appointed by the said Act expressed their opinion that the Crown then (at the time of passing the Act) held a large tract of minerals in the Forest, as it were "under lock and key," by means of their command of the surface, and added that the strata so abounded with water that when the mines are deep "steam-engines and machinery are indispensable." Again the first of the Commissioners' "Rules and Regulations" declared that every holder of a gale shall be entitled to the *free and unrestricted* use and enjoyment of all levels, &c., belonging or appertaining to his gale, with liberty to dig, sink, work, and drive, &c., for the purpose of mining and working the said gales. Now, although it would be almost unreasonable to suppose that the right to dig, sink, and work a mine could be exercised without the use of machinery, the question is more completely decided by the 7th rule, which directs that no steam or fire-engine shall be erected within any enclosure, or within 60 yards of its fence, without the previous sanction of the Board of Trade. Since if no steam-engine could be erected in any part of the Forest without sanction, it would have been unnecessary to provide that sanction should be obtained for their erection within or near enclosures. Admitting, however, that these statements are not conclusive evidence, that the opinion entertained by the colliery proprietors is correct, we think few would assert the justice of an opposite opinion being acted upon without the law officers of the Crown being first consulted.

To the Hon. JAMES KENNETH HOWARD, the Commissioner of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, and Gaveller of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean.

THE MEMORIAL of the undersigned owners, lessees, and occupiers of coal and iron mines and gales in the said Forest of Dean, and Hundred of St. Briavels,

Humbly sheweth,—That several of your memorialists have lately been greatly surprised at being required to take out leases for the sites necessary for the continuance or erection of the steam and other engines and machinery indispensable for the due opening and working of their respective mines and works.

That your memorialists being unable to view such requirement otherwise than as at variance with and in contradiction to the object and spirit of the Act of Parliament of the 1st and 2d Vict., chap. 43, and the award rules and regulations founded thereon, venture respectfully to submit for your consideration the following remarks, explanatory of the grounds on which they conceive themselves by right entitled to all necessary sites for the erection of steam and other engines and machinery indispensable for the due opening and working of their said mines and works, though under an obligation by the 25th section of the said Act to obtain leases from your honourable board for the requisite sites for the erection of any house, building, or machinery for the more convenient working of their said mines and works.

That in attempting to elucidate their views, and in the hope of condensing as much as possible these remarks, your memorialists would propose to call your attention to the following authorities, confirmatory of their views *seriatim*.—1. To the aforesaid Act of Parliament.—2. To the preliminary observations to the award of the Commissioners appointed by the said Act;—and 3. To the rules and regulations laid down by the said Commissioners.

And first as respects the said Act.—Your memorialists admit that the earliest recital therein is the recognition of Her Majesty's title to the soil of the Forest of Dean and the minerals beneath, subject, however, to certain alleged usages and customs, which, as the Act recites, were, from their undefined character, inapplicable to the mining operations of the present day, and required to be so amended as to be applicable to the obtaining the deep coal and other minerals in the said hundred, thus recognising, as your memorialists respectfully submit, the propriety of owners of mines possessing similar rights of sinking and working pits for winning of the deep mines as they were previously possessed of driving levels to and working the mines to the land or rise side of the basin.

The 23d section then enacts to whom gales may be granted, and confines to free miners only the exclusive right of having gales or works granted to them to *open* mines within the said hundred, at the same time that it authorises the transfer of such gales to others than free miners. The following section, defining the subject to be embraced in the Commissioners' award, doubtless directs the Commissioners to ascertain who were then in possession of licenses to erect buildings and machinery on the soil of the Forest for the purpose of facilitating the working of the coal and iron mines, but it is submitted this was not with the intention of perpetuating the necessity that existed prior to the passing of the Act for these licenses, but simply to assist the Commissioners in their assessment of the future gale rent payable in respect of works possessing such licenses, the rent payable under such licences being to be extinguished in the gale rent, as enacted by the 43d section of the said Act.

Section 25 also is confidently submitted to your consideration as further corroborative of the views of your memorialists. By that section you are empowered to grant to "any free miner, or other person entitled to a gale or mining work," a lease for any term not exceeding 31 years, of any quantity not exceeding 1½ acre of the unenclosed portion of the Forest, for the purpose of erecting thereon any house, building, or machinery for the more convenient working of any mine, thus recognising, it is submitted, the distinction for which your memorialists contend—that, while all persons must seek the Crown's permission for the erection of any building simply required for the more convenient working of a mine, all free miners or their transferees are of right entitled to erect all buildings, &c., indispensable for the opening and working of a mine. If this be not so, is it not reasonable to assume that in the preparation of the Act the Crown authorities would have, with equal distinctness, declared their right to insist on free miners and others asking permission for the erection of such latter works as they have for the erection of the former; nor, it is submitted, can it be fairly urged that because licenses for buildings, &c., indispensable for the opening and working of some mines were granted prior to the passing of the Act they must now be equally obligatory, inasmuch as, independent of what has been already alluded to with respect to the object of the enquiry as to their existence which the Commissioners were directed to make, the 31st section of the Act declares that after the execution of the award and the making the rules, &c., the old customs and the rights claimed by free miners, other than such as are confirmed by the said Act or award, shall absolutely cease.

Further, it must, throughout the consideration of this question, be ever borne in mind that while the said Act and award conferred many lasting advantages on the free miners and the public, the Crown not only got rid of many previous drawbacks on the value of their property, such as the free miners' right to timber and other similar privileges, but secured certain and greatly improved tonnage rents on all mines raised, and certain and improved dead rents on mines not worked. Further, the Crown secured, by way of forfeiture, a kind of freehold reversionary interest in any mines not worked consistently with the rules and regulations of the Commissioners. For these reasons, therefore, it is submitted that there is nothing unreasonable in the right contended for by your memorialists.

Finally, so far as respects any conclusion to be drawn from the aforesaid Act, it is submitted that if the said Act without any specific enactment made the obtaining a lease from the Crown obligatory before the erection of buildings, &c., indispensable for the opening of mines, is it not extraordinary that it should have contained such specific enactment as respects the erection of buildings, &c., for the more convenient working of mines as by section 25, and the sinking of air-shafts in enclosures as by section 65?

The second authority, however, on which your memorialists would next beg to solicit your attention—the Commissioners' "Preliminary Observations" to their award—will, it is believed, further confirm the justice of your memorialists' position; and they submit that, although these observations may not carry with them the same legal weight that the Act, the award, or the rules possess, they may be fairly thus alluded to, inasmuch as they were made by the Commissioners after an anxious consideration of the object and effect of the Act, and full experience of what was claimed and required both by the Crown and the subject, during their lengthy enquiries and researches for the data on which their award was founded. The authenticity of these "Preliminary Observations," and that they were treated as worthy of consideration and recognition, may too, it is

submitted, be assumed, seeing that no objection has hitherto been raised to their publication as part of the said award.

Now, in these remarks the Commissioners, in a very interesting review of the ancient customs and anomalies that existed in the mining laws of Dean Forest prior to the passing of the said Act, most clearly state it as their opinion that under the old laws and customs, and the soil of the Forest belonging to the Crown, and no one being empowered to erect engines or machinery to work and get the deep mine without the license of the Crown, this portion of the minerals of the Forest was inaccessible to the free miners as of right; or, as aptly expressed by the Commissioners, the Crown then held a large contract of minerals in the Forest as it were "under lock and key," by means of their command of the surface. The Commissioners, too, in their description of the leading characteristics of the Forest district, observe that the strata so abounded with water that, when the mines are deep, steam-engines and machinery are indispensable; and, although they do not state in so many words that one object of the aforesaid Act and award was to empower the mine owner to sink pits and erect all requisite and indispensable machinery for mining, and getting the mine, without any license from the Crown, it is confidently and respectfully submitted that the preliminary observations cannot be attentively read without coming to that conclusion, and that such was the Commissioners' intention and belief. That this was so is further proved, it is submitted, by reference to the third division of this enquiry—to the Commissioners' Rules and Regulations, the very first of which, though not actually making use of the words "buildings, steam-engines, or machinery," declares that every holder of a gale shall be entitled to the free and unrestricted use and enjoyment of all levels, &c., belonging or appertaining to his gale, with liberty to dig, sink, work, and drive, &c., for the purpose of mining and working the said gales, &c., while the 7th rule directs that no steam or fire-engine shall be erected within any enclosure, or within 60 yards of its fence, without the previous sanction of your honourable board, a regulation which, it is submitted, was wholly unnecessary if, as now contended for the Crown, no steam or other engines or machinery can be erected in the Forest without the previous sanction and license of your honourable board.

That for the foregoing reasons, to which others, it is believed, might be added if necessary, and irrespective of the legal axiom, which your memorialists are informed attaches by implication to the grant of all mines (unless expressly negatived)—that the grant implies what is necessary or indispensable for the opening and working the mine granted, your memorialists most confidently but respectfully submit that so long as they otherwise comply with the rules and regulations of the Dean Forest Mining Commissioners, they are of right entitled to maintain and erect whatsoever buildings or machinery are indispensable for the opening and working of their mines without obtaining any license from your honourable board, and viewing the question as they do as one of vital importance to their rights and interests, they respectfully solicit your patient and candid consideration of these their remarks, and that you will be pleased to institute such further enquiries and proceedings as you may deem desirable for the due adjustment of the question at issue, your memorialists here tendering to you their readiness, by deputation or otherwise, at any time to attend you, and personally confer on the question raised, and the best means of disposing of it. Meanwhile soliciting that all further steps with reference to such leases as have been already prepared may be temporarily suspended.

And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

Office of Woods and Forests, Whitehall-place, London, S.W.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 6, together with a memorial from coal owners and others interested in the Dean Forest Mines, respecting the erection of engines for the use of gales. The memorialists express their surprise at being required to take out leases for the sites necessary for the erection of steam and other engines and machinery indispensable for the opening and working their respective mines and works. They consider such requirements at variance with and in contradiction to the object and the spirit of the Act 1 and 2 Vict., cap. 43, and the award, rules, and regulations founded thereon, and for this reason they request that I will institute such further enquiries as I may deem desirable for the due adjustment of the question.

In reply I beg to acquaint you, for the information of the memorialists, that after having given this subject the most careful consideration, and having regard to the Act 1 and 2 Vict., cap. 43, I must adhere to the course heretofore adopted—that in all cases where engines, machinery, or other buildings necessary for the proper working of any gales are desired by the gales, and certified to be necessary by the deputy-graveller, a lease or license for so doing must be obtained under the provisions of the 25th section of the Mining Act. But I wish it, at the same time, to be distinctly understood that every reasonable facility will be given by me for such a purpose.—I am, &c., JAMES HOWARD.

James Wintle, Esq.

MINING OPERATIONS IN FLINTSHIRE.

A freehold estate at Mold, 114 acres in extent, in conjunction with 300 acres adjacent, and containing valuable seams of coal and ironstone, is about to be extensively worked by a limited company, with a capital of 80,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* each. There are the necessary steam-engines on the property, and three coal mines are now at work. This estate alone would, under competent management, no doubt, yield a fair return upon the proposed capital; but, in order that the shareholders shall have ample security for the money invested, the projectors of the company have made arrangements for carrying on lead and zinc smelting, the reduction of auriferous and argentiferous ores, and lime burning. It is also intended to buy the leases of the coal, cannel, and ironstone existing under adjacent estates, and the right to work large quantities of limestone, both of the ordinary and hydraulic, or Argoed, description which exist in the immediate neighbourhood. The situation of the properties is all that could be desired; they are on the Mold Branch Railway, and one mile of rails will place the company's works and collieries in perfect communication with all the principal towns in England. The advice upon which the promoters have acted is likewise of the best description, the chief reporter chosen being Mr. Wm. Peace, F.G.S., manager of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres' collieries, whose opinion is confirmed by Messrs. Dorning, Booth, and Higson, Manchester, and Beckett, Wolverhampton.

The smelting and reduction department will be under the management of Mr. Alfred Jenkin, who has long been known in connection with metallurgic operations, and especially from his invention of the double reverberatory-furnace, which has proved so eminently successful at the works of the Mining Company of Ireland at Ballycorus, and on the Continent. The locality selected is admirably adapted to the requirements of smelting and reduction works, as lead and zinc ores abound, and there is an unlimited supply of suitable coal and limestone, which will belong to the company. In addition to the ores of the district, the promoters have likewise received promises of the consignment of valuable argentiferous and auriferous ores from abroad, which can be reduced with profit and success at the works of the company. During the past week a good discovery of lead ore has been made by native miners within a mile of Mold, which must be considered avourable to the prospects of the company.

With regard to the coal, Mr. Peace estimates that the mines now won and to be worked will yield 4,000,000 tons of coal, exclusive of the additional seams which Mr. Higson states to be in existence. The coal is identical with Hartley coals, and well adapted for exportation and general purposes. Within a moderate depth of surface there are three seams of coal, their aggregate thickness being, according to Mr. Peace's statement, 15 ft. The Broncoed Colliery comprises upwards of 113 acres of land, has been some years at work, and is now in course of working, and has three pits sunk through the three seams, and one sunk through the two upper seams. Two of the pits, as regards the seams referred to, are nearly exhausted, and are not capable of yielding more than 100,000 tons of coal; but the other two are but recently opened, and command an area of coal amounting to 53 acres. The quantity of coal on the Broncoed estate may be estimated at 1,000,000 tons. There are upon this colliery four steam-engines for pumping and winding coal, with other necessary machinery and plant, which may, at a moderate valuation, be estimated at 4000*l.*

The Glanyrafon Colliery is to the north of Broncoed, and comprises 71 acres, and an untouched tract of the three seams before referred to. It is separated from Broncoed by the Trebierth estate, which is also to be worked by the company, and which consists of 137 acres, of which 35 will be available to the pits in progress at Glanyrafon. Various engineers, including those of the Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction Railway, and of the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company's Works, have given testimonials as to the excellency of the coal for steam purposes, and it appears that the amount of clinker and sulphur is very small. Upon the calculations of the engineers who have inspected the property, it is estimated that a profit of 30 per cent. will be realised; and, when the reputation of those upon whose authority the statements are made is taken into consideration, it may reasonably be anticipated that, even if the profits should fall a little short of their estimate, a very satisfactory amount of remuneration will still remain to the shareholders.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The Traffic Returns of Railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending July 3 amounted to 469,590*l.*, and for the corresponding week of 1857 to 479,230*l.*, showing a decrease of 9640*l.* The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted for the week ending as above to 204,845*l.*, and for corresponding week of 1857 to 204,565*l.*, showing an increase of 280*l.*

The increase on the Eastern Counties amounted to 1280*l.*; on the Great Western to 414*l.*; on the London and Blackwall to 226*l.*; on the London, Brighton, and South Coast to 216*l.*; on the London and South-Western to 252*l.*; on the South-Eastern to 142*l.*—total, 8070. But from this must be deducted 818*l.*, the decrease on the Great Northern, and 6972*l.* on the London and North-Western, together 7790*l.*, leaving the increase, as above, 280*l.*

The receipts on the other lines in the United Kingdom amounted to 264,745*l.*, and for the corresponding week of last year to 274,665*l.*, showing a decrease of 9920*l.* in the receipts of those lines, from which must be deducted the increase on the metropolitan lines, makes the total decrease 9640*l.*, as compared with the corresponding week of 1857.

VALE OF CLWYD RAILWAY.—It is intended to extend this company's line so as to form a junction with the Shrewsbury and Chester branch of the Great Western Railway. The portion of the line between Rhyl and Denbigh is nearly constructed, and is expected to be opened for traffic next month. From Denbigh to Ruthin and Llangollen the line is being surveyed, with a view to open an important district for coal and minerals.

EXTRAORDINARILY EARLY HARVEST.—In the parish of Creed, Cornwall, a field of oats, perfectly ripe, was cut on July 2. At Fencorse, a field of the same grain was cut on Thursday last; both crops were highly satisfactory. This does not show the mining districts to be so barren as they are usually supposed to be. The wheat crops are fast drawing to maturity; at present they are all that can be desired.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—JOHN OXLEY, Beverley, Yorkshire, and Moorgate-street: Doors and sashes of carriages.—Sir FRANCIS C. KNOWLES, Lovel-hill, Berks: Fabrication or manufacture of steel.—A. DEMBINSKY, Islington, and A. C. ENGERT, City-road: Fire-proof composition or wash.—B. FREDAVALLE, New Oxford-street: Mode of obtaining motive-power.—J. WESTWOOD, London-yard, Isle of Dogs, Poplar: Construction of iron ships.—?. STEVEN, Glasgow: Making moulds for casting.—F. WALTON, Wolverhampton: Manufacture of japanned wares.—J. ALLARDICE, Glasgow, and WM. MILLER, Blantyre: Gasifiers.—GEO. HALE, Covent Garden: Apparatus for obtaining motive-power.—C. CROCKFORD, Holywell: Treatment of the ores of zinc, and in spelter making.—R. and T. WINANS, Baltimore (U.S.): Form of the hulls of steam-vessels.—R. and T. WINANS, Baltimore (U.S.): Ocean steamers.—R. HALLDON, Willenhall: Engines worked by steam or atmospheric power.—Sir J. C. ANDERSON, Fernoy: Locomotion, parts of which are applicable for other purposes.—R. A. BROOMAN, Fleet-street [for A. Reding]: Steam-cocks.—H. DEACON, Widnes Dock, near Warrington: Purifying alkaline lees.—W. E. KENWORTHY, Leeds: Manufacture of steel.—W. E. NEWTON, Chancery-lane: Centrifugal governors for steam-engines and other motors.—J. BATES, J. YORK, Hyde, and W. PARKIN, Sheffield: Pistons and plungers.—T. BOOTH, Ilahere-at., Goswell-road: Mounting and fitting wheels and axles to carriages, which improvements are also applicable to pulleys and other parts moving on axes.—J. MAUDSLAY, Lambeth: Furnaces for making iron, steel, and other metals.—C. ERHARD, Rue des Navarin, France [for Messrs. Chanolt and Cntelineau]: Apparatus for boring wells.

SUPERHEATED STEAM.—Mr. William Binns, Victoria-grove, Brompton, proposes to apply to or in connection with steam boilers of ordinary construction, tubes, pipes, boxes, or chambers of any desired form or convenient shape, and in such manner that the steam generated in the boiler shall pass from the boiler or generator and through a pipe or pipes placed in some convenient part of the fire or flues of the boiler. After the steam has passed through such pipes, which may be called heat-absorbers, it is then conducted back to the boiler and caused to circulate through heat-distributors, consisting of tubes, pipes, boxes, or chambers, arranged in any convenient manner within the boiler and below the low-water level. By this arrangement the steam generated in the boiler, on entering and passing through the flue-tubes or heat-absorbers, becomes surcharged or superheated; the superheated steam then passes from the heat-absorbers within the flues to the heat-distributors which are within the boiler, and made to extend over as great a portion of the water space as may be convenient or found necessary. The object of this arrangement is, therefore, to surcharge or superheat the steam by passing it, as hereinbefore described, through a pipe or pipes arranged in the flue of the boiler, and afterwards to deprive the steam of the excess of heat by causing it to circulate through tubes, pipes, boxes, or chambers immersed in the water of the boiler. The steam having given out its superfluous heat, which is employed as an auxiliary generator, then enters the steam dome, and from thence to the cylinder of the engine, which it enters in a comparatively dry state, and deprived of that excess of heat which accompanies surcharged or superheated steam.

STEAM AND AIR-ENGINES.—Mr. Barlow (for a correspondent) has patented some improvements in engines. The engine has one large cylinder, with a blowing cylinder connected as now arranged to the beam opposite to the air-pump. There are also two auxiliary high-pressure engines placed alongside the large engine, connected at right angles, and working two blowing cylinders connected directly to the piston-rods. The boiler is placed in a line with the engine, or may be varied in position; and in the central part thereof are numerous horizontal tubes, leading from the furnace to a large horizontal flue in the rear end of the boiler, in which are arranged superheating tubes, and over the back end of which stands the chimney, fitted with an air-tight valve.

CLARE'S ENGINE AND BOILER.—The specification of this invention, filed last week by Mr. Henry, patent agent, Fleet-street, describes an engine in which are employed open-ended cylinders, each with two pistons attached to cranks at equal angles on shafts at each end, connected, in the case of locomotives, by tie-rods outside the driving-wheels, which are thus made to work in unison. The boiler is provided with a pear-shaped furnace-flue extending nearly the whole length, and leading into flues, for the hot gases, which pass on each side to the fire-box end, and back again. The patent includes an improved slide-valve, for supply and exhaust.

SIMULTANEOUS RAILWAY BREAK.—Mr. George W. Bancroft, for the speedy and effective stopping of trains supplies each carriage with break-blocks, fitting on the top edge of the wheels, and connected in pairs with a horizontal shaft, worked from above by one or more vertical racks, operated by side levers and short racked levers, worked from underneath the carriages by means of jointed connecting rods, so arranged as to be under the direction of the guard. The break-blocks, when not acted upon, are kept from the wheels by means of a spring attached to the shaft and bottom of carriage

LUBRICATING SHAFTS.—Messrs. Hipkiss and Olsen, Birmingham, have patented an improved lubricator. In the lower journal, or bearing, in which the shaft turns, or in both bearings, they drill holes and plug them with wood, tow, sponge, or other substance, capable of absorbing oil. They make a hole on the top or side of the said journal, which opens on the working surface of the journal; oil is poured down the said hole, and is delivered between the shaft and journal. The wood, or tow, becomes thoroughly impregnated with oil, and effectually lubricates the shaft, even if oil be supplied very irregularly.

FORGING.—Mr. J. P. Brignon proposes an apparatus which combines an hydraulic press with the steam-cylinder and piston of the ordinary pile hammer. The steam-cylinder is firmly fixed on the top of a strong frame, supported by suitable pillars, and the piston-rod is fitted with a hammer, or mandril, in the ordinary manner. The head of the ram of the press forms a table, upon which the iron to be forged is placed. Moulds also may be fitted to the apparatus to form the tyres of railway and other wheels, and for any other purpose to which the ordinary pile hammer is applicable. By the combined force, or pressure, obtained by the above management of apparatus, forged iron articles of a superior quality are produced.

MOTIVE-POWER.—M. Montel, Paris, obtains an improved motive-power from springs, or blades, of steel or iron, which are supported at their extremities by wheels, fixed on the axle, to which rotary motion is to be communicated, and also at their centre to a central wheel, also fixed on the same axle. The action of the springs puts the central wheel, and therefore the axle, in motion, which is kept up until breaks or other controlling agents are applied to stop or reduce it speed.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

The Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers have just awarded the following premiums for papers read at the meetings during the past session:—

A Telford Medal, to James Atkinson Longridge, C.E., and a Council Premium of Books, to Charles Henry Brooks, for their paper on Submerging Telegraphic Cables.

Telford Medal, to George Robinson, C.E., for his Investigation into the Theory and Practice of Hydraulic Mortar.

Telford Medal, to James Henderson, C.E., for his paper on the Methods generally employed in Cornwall in dressing Tin and Copper Ores.

Telford Medal, to Robert Jacomb Hood, C.E., for his paper on the Arrangement and Construction of Railway Stations.

Telford Medal, to Major-General George Brisse Tremenheere, C.E., for his paper on Public Works in the Bengal Presidency. [ampton Docks.

Telford Medal, to Alfred Giles, C.E., for his paper on the Construction of the South-

Watt Medal and the Manby Premium, to Fulford Lindsay Molesworth, C.E., for his paper on the Conversion of Wood by Machinery.

Watt Medal, to Thomas Spencer Sawyer, for his paper on the Principal Self-acting and other Tools employed in the Manufacture of Engines, Steam Boilers, &c.

Council Premium of Books, suitably bound and inscribed, to Frederick C. Webb, C.E., for his paper on the Practical Operations connected with Paying-out and Repairing Submarine Telegraph Cables.

Council Premium of Books, suitably bound and inscribed, to Henry Conybeare, C.E., for his Description of Works recently executed for the Water Supply of Bombay.

Council Premium of Books, suitably bound and inscribed, to Samuel Alfred Varley, for his paper on the Qualifications requisite in a Submarine Cable, for most efficiently transmitting Messages between distant Stations.

Council Premium of Books, suitably bound and inscribed, to Richard Carden Despard, for his Description of Improvements on the Second Division of the River Lea, with Remarks on the Position of Canals generally.

Council Premium of Books, suitably bound and inscribed, to Alexander Wright, C.E., for his paper on Lighting Mines by Gas.

Council Premium of Books, suitably bound and inscribed, to James Brunlees, C.E., for his Description of the Iron Viaducts erected across the Estuaries Leven and Kent in Morecambe Bay, for the Ulverstone and Lancaster Railway.

THE FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION AT MANCHESTER.—The inquest on the nine persons killed by the recent explosion of the boiler of a locomotive at the Atlas Works, Messrs. Sharp, Stewart, and Co., Manchester (fully referred to in another column), was yesterday resumed before Mr. Herford, coroner for the city. Mr. John Robinson, a partner in the firm, stated that the locomotive was the last of 40 ordered by the Great Russian Railway Company. At the trial of the engine at which the accident occurred the pressure was 120 lbs. to the square inch. One of the boiler-plates had been blown out in fragments. The plate was a full ½ in. thick. For an English engine the thickness would have been less, but this engine was made in compliance with a law requiring a certain thickness. Mr. W. Fairbairn, C.E., who had examined the boiler and fragments, read a long report, which entered minutely into the possible causes of the accident. His opinion was that it did not arise from excessive pressure on the boiler, but to unforeseen and undiscoverable weakness in the boiler-plate which was driven out. He attached no blame either to the makers of the engine or he manufacturers of the plates. Mr. Hick and Mr. Fothergill, engineers, concurred in Mr. Fairbairn's opinion, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

LINZ COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO BE SOLD, a FEW SHARES in the above COMPANY, £95 per share paid. The first year's balance-sheet has just been rendered, showing upwards of £10 per cent. profits.—Address to "P. T.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

MALLEABLE IRON CASTINGS.—CRUCIBLE PIGS for MALLEABLE CASTINGS SUPPLIED by THOMAS CARRICK, Princess-street, Manchester.

MINERAL BORING.—The PATENT INDIA RUBBER ACCUMULATORS are APPLIED as SPRINGS to BORING RODS. Four men will work a 30 cwts. rod through a stroke of 8 in.—A drawing and description may be had of the patentee, R. E. HODGES, 44, Southampton-row, Russell-square, W.C.

STEAM BOILER ASSURANCE COMPANY. Provisionally registered, pursuant to 7 and 8 Vic., c. 110. Capital £100,000.
The Provisional Committee of this association are prepared to RECEIVE from engineers or patentees of INVENTIONS connected with the SAFETY of STEAM BOILERS, PARTICULARS of any such, with a view to their purchase or other business arrangement, either with or without the co-operation of the inventors.—Letters to be addressed to the secretaries, at the offices of the company, 29, Corporation-street, Manchester.

TO PATENTEES AND ENGINEERS.—GENTLEMEN having an INTEREST in INVENTIONS applicable to the PREVENTION of STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS are requested to furnish FULL PARTICULARS to the secretaries of the STEAM BOILER ASSURANCE COMPANY, 29, Corporation-street, Manchester.

INCRUSTATIONS IN STEAM BOILERS are EFFECTUALLY REMOVED and PREVENTED by USING EDWD. MUFF'S COMPOSITION.—Testimonials, with directions for use, may be had at Tyersall Hall, near Bradford, by post or otherwise, where orders and communications will receive prompt attention.

IN CHANCERY.
In the Matter of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848 and 1849, and of the DHURODE COPPER MINING COMPANY.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, at Chambers, to whose Court the winding-up of this company is attached, doth order that a CALL of TEN SHILLINGS per share be made on all the contributories of this company; and that each contributory do pay the balance, if any, which will be due from him, after debiting his account in the company's books, with such call, to the official manager of this company, on or before the 30th day of July, 1858, at his office, 56, King William-street, in the City of London. GEO. WHITING, Chief Clek.
SYMPSON, WARNER, AND JAMES, 7, Golden-square,
Dated the 21st day of June, 1858. Solicitors for the Official Manager.

MINES OF COAL AND IRONSTONE ON CANNOCK CHASE—Notice is hereby given, that PLANS of the further portions of the COAL and IRONSTONE DISTRICT on CANNOCK CHASE, in the manors of Cannock and Rugeley, in the county of STAFFORD, now intended TO BE LET by the Marquis of Anglesey, together with the proposed terms of letting for mining purposes, can be seen or obtained on application at the offices of Messrs. WOODHOUSE and JEFFCOCK, mining agents, Midland-road, Derby; THOMAS LANDOR, Esq., Burton-on-Trent; Messrs. R. M. and F. LOWE, Temple, London, E.C.; Messrs. LANDOR, GARDNER, and LANDOR, Rugeley, Staffordshire; and Messrs. COLLIS, BERNARD, and KING, Stourbridge.
Plans of the communication by railway and canal with North and South Staffordshire, and the town of Birmingham, and showing the proposed extension by the Birmingham Canal Company of their works into this important mineral district, can also be seen at the offices above-mentioned.
The district can be viewed on two days' previous application to Mr. JOHN LEES BROWN, jun., Rugeley, Staffordshire. R. M. AND F. LOWE, Temple.

MINING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The LEASE, for 9999 years, of the CURRANE (or Clew Bay) valuable COPPER and SULPHUR MINES, in the county Mayo, Ireland, extending over an area of 8000 acres, TO BE DISPOSED OF, in Two Lots, on reasonable terms. The royalty is small.—Samples of the copper and sulphur ores may be seen, and all particulars had, on application to Mr. GOATLEY 31, Threadneedle-street, London, daily.

COLLIERY TO BE LET.—TO BE LET, with immediate entry, the DENTON COLLIERY, belonging to the Trustees of Ellis Fletcher, Esq., deceased, situated seven miles from Manchester, four from Stockport, and three from Ashton.—For information, apply to JOHN FLETCHER, Esq., Clifton, near Manchester; or to Mr. PETER ROTHWELL, at the Colliery, Denton, Manchester.

TO THE OIL TRADE, AND CAPITALISTS.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, an OIL MANUFACTURING and REFINING BUSINESS, capable of realising from £5000 to £10,000 per annum. The works are in first-rate working condition, advantageously situated on the banks of a canal, adjoining a railway, and at a very short distance from a large provincial sea-port town; possessing peculiar facilities for exportation and the coasting trade.—All communications to be addressed, with real name, to "J. H.," care of G. Robinson, Esq., 113, Fenchurch-street, E.C., London.

LEAD ASHES, LEAD WASTE, AND OLD LEAD, of every description are PURCHASED, in SMALL or LARGE PARCELS, by the BRITISH AND FOREIGN SMELTING COMPANY (LIMITED), at their Works, Old Ford Wharf, Bow, and for which liberal prices will be given.

GOLD COMPANIES.—PROPRIETORS OF SHARES in GOLD MINING COMPANIES, and all persons interested in the question of gold production in Australia, California, Wales, Ireland, &c., are INVITED to ATTEND a MEETING at the City of London Tavern on Thursday, the 15th of July, at One o'clock precisely, to receive a communication on this important subject, on which so many millions of money have been hitherto unprofitably expended. In the interim, the undersigned will be happy to see any person interested, or to receive communications, at his office, 74, King William-street, City, London, E.C. F. SQUIRE.

DALE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at One o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the alterations and amendments made in the Articles of Association of the company at the Special Meeting held on the 16th of last month.
By order of the Board, J. DICKINSON BRUNTON, Sec.
5, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, July 9, 1858.

ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY.
(Société Minière et Métallurgique des Asturies, Spain.)
M. JEAN DE GRIMALDI (30, Rue Miromesnil), M. LEON LILLO (9, Square Clary), both of the City of Paris, and MR. KENNETH MACKENZIE (6, New Bank-buildings, Lothbury), of the City of London, liquidators of the above-named company, do hereby give notice, that the balance of the purchase-money of the company's property having been realised, a SECOND and FINAL INSTALMENT of TWO POUNDS per share will be PAID by the said MR. KENNETH MACKENZIE, at the address given above, on and after the 20th day of July inst.
And notice is hereby further given, that the shares are required to be deposited at the office of the said MR. KENNETH MACKENZIE, one week in advance, for the purpose of being examined at the office of the liquidation in Paris, preparatory to such payment.
London, July 9, 1858.

ALTEN AND QUÆNANGEN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that, in pursuance of the resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meetings of the Alten and Quænangen Mining Associations, held for that purpose, the said associations have been amalgamated and duly registered, pursuant to the provisions of the Joint-Stock Companies Act, under the name of the ALTEN AND QUÆNANGEN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED); and an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the company will be HELD at the offices of the company, on Friday, the 23d July inst., at Two o'clock, to receive the report of the directors.
All shareholders in either of the said associations are requested to transmit their certificates to the secretary on or before the 19th July inst., in order that the same may be registered and exchanged for share certificates in the amalgamated company.
By order of the Directors, EDWARD J. COLE, Sec.
Offices, 2, New Broad-street, London, July 5, 1858.

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of proprietors of this association will be HELD at the offices of the company, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, on Tuesday, the 27th day of July inst., at One o'clock precisely. And notice is hereby also given, that at the said half-yearly general meeting the election of a director of the company will take place, to supply the vacancy in the direction occasioned by the resignation of Russell Ellice, Esq.
It is necessary that persons intending to offer themselves as candidates for the direction should leave notice in writing of such their intention at the offices of the company, at least 14 days before the day of election, and exclusive thereof.
WALTER SHAIRP, } Directors of the Company.
GEO. WHITMORE, }
Gresham House, Old Broad-street, July 5, 1858.

GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN CHARTERED MINES.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the Grand Duchy of Baden Chartered Native Silver and Silver-Lead Mines will be HELD at the offices of the company, 5, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London, on Saturday, the 31st day of July, at One o'clock precisely.
G. D. O'GOWAN, Chairman.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.—The Directors hereby give notice, that they have this day made a CALL of ONE POUND per share upon the 7000 shares of the company, payable on or before the 2d day of September next; and that a discount of 2½ per cent. will be allowed upon all payments of the call made on or before the 13th July inst.
A form to make the payment will be given to the shareholders upon application at the office, and the certificates of the shares must be left at the same time to have the payment endorsed thereon.—38, Broad-street-buildings, July 1, 1858.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.—The Directors hereby give notice, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the office of the company on Wednesday next, the 14th inst., at One o'clock precisely.—38, Broad-street-buildings, July 8, 1858.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of proprietors will be HELD at the office of the association, 5, Finsbury-circus, on Wednesday, the 28th day of July inst., at One o'clock precisely, when the election of two directors and one auditor will take place. Directors going out by rotation:—
Sir JOHN EASTHOPE, Bart., and ROBERT BIDDULPH, Esq.
Auditor going out by rotation:—
CHARLES BIGGS, Esq.
Sir John Easthope, Bart., and Robert Biddulph, Esq., who go out of office by rotation as directors, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
Charles Biggs, Esq., who goes out of office as an auditor by rotation, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.
Candidates for the office of directors or auditor must give, prior to the meeting, 14 days notice to the secretary of their intention to offer themselves.
The Transfer-books will be closed on the evening of the 12th, and re-opened on the morning of the 29th inst. By order of a Court of Directors,
5, Finsbury-circus, London, July 5, 1858. ARTHUR WESTMACOTT, Sec.

THE AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Notice is hereby given, that the THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Monday, the 26th inst., at One o'clock P.M. precisely,—
1. To receive the report, accounts, and balance-sheet for the past year.
2. To elect directors in lieu of those retiring.
3. To elect auditors for the present year.
4. To fix the remuneration of the auditors for the past year.
R. F. DAVIS, Chairman.
19, Birchin-lane, E.C., July 8, 1858. E. WALFORD, Sec.

PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD MINING COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Notice is hereby given to those HOLDERS of ORIGINAL SHARES (SCRIP) who have NOT yet EXECUTED the SUPPLEMENTAL DEED OF SETTLEMENT in this company, as required by the Charter of Incorporation, that unless they do so within ONE MONTH from this date, their SHARES will become LIABLE to FORFEITURE.
By order, BENJAMIN WILKINS, Sec.
Offices, 17, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C., June 14, 1858.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—DUPEE, BECK, and SAYLES, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, BROKERS for the PURCHASE and SALE of STATE, CITY, and RAILROAD SECURITIES, MANUFACTURING, and BANK SHARES, give particular attention to the MINING COMPANIES OF LAKE SUPERIOR, and furnish reliable information concerning them.
[DUPEE, BECK, and SAYLES refer to the Editor of the *Mining Journal*.]

SALE OF COLLIERIES IN NORTHUMBERLAND.

MR. BROUGH WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Queen's Head Inn, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Tuesday, the 20th day of July, at One o'clock in the afternoon, all those extensive and well-known COLLIERIES, with the FARMS attached thereto, situate near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the property of Messrs. Carr Brothers and Co., in the following lots:—

LOT 1.—All that valuable COLLIERY, known by the name of BURRADON COLLIERY, in the parish of Earsdon, with the Weetslet and Annesford ROYALTIES attached, together with all the COTTAGES, ERECTIONS, MACHINERY, PLANT, and other EFFECTS, belonging to the same. The several mines are held for the following terms of years, viz.:—Burradon, for 31 years from 30th December, 1839, with an agreement from the present proprietor for an extended lease of 42 years from the 30th December, 1857; Weetslet, for 21 years from 12th May, 1851; and Annesford, for 27 years from 1st August, 1852. The total of the royalties comprised in the several leases is about 1200 acres.

The coal produced from this colliery is of excellent quality, and is known by the name of "Carr's Hartley Steam Coal." There is a large amount of shorts to be made up, and to these the purchaser will be entitled.

LOT 2.—All that valuable COLLIERY called SEGHILL, with the SEGHILL NEW HOUSES, SEGHILL MIDDLE and MARE'S CLOSE FARMS attached, situate respectively in the parish of Earsdon, together with all the DWELLING HOUSES, COTTAGES, ERECTIONS, MACHINERY, PLANT, and STOCK belonging thereto, including the CROPS of the farms. The extent of royalty or coal mines comprised in the lease is about 1400 acres, and the aggregate average of the farms is about 786 acres.

Also, all those TWO PUBLIC-HOUSES, called the Blake Arms Inn, and Hope and Anchor, with a piece of LAND called Woodfield, containing about 7½ acres, and upon which the principal colliery agent's HOUSE is erected, together with a DWELLING HOUSE, now or late occupied by Thomas Hirst, situate respectively in or near the village of Seghill.

All the premises comprised in this lot (with the exception of the Hope and Anchor Inn, which is held from year to year) are held under leases for 19 years, from 13th May, 1854, and there is little doubt of their renewal.

The royalty comprises several valuable seams of coal, especially adapted for house, steam, and manufacturing purposes, and the workings of the colliery are extensive. The coals are known by the same name as those of Burradon Colliery.

LOT 3.—All that well-known and valuable COLLIERY, situate near Blyth, called COWPEN COLLIERY, and the extensive ROYALTIES attached thereto, together with the HOUSES, ERECTIONS, MACHINERY, PLANT, and STOCK, belonging to the same. The royalties are held under several takings, and the total acreage so held amounts to about 3706 acres, and of this the Newsham royalty, which is intended for a separate winning, and is very valuable, comprises about 1150 acres. Also, all that FARM called WATT'S FARM, attached to the colliery, together with all the STOCK and CROPS o such farm.

There is a large amount of shorts to be made up. The coals produced from this colliery are a first-class steam coal, and are known under the name of "Cowpen Hartley."

LOT 4.—All that COLLIERY, called HARTLEY COLLIERY, in the parish of Earsdon, with the three FARMS and LAND attached, containing in the whole about 414 acres, together with the HOUSES, COTTAGES, and BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, PLANT, and STOCK belonging thereto, including the CROPS on the farms, and ENGINE SHOPS and MACHINERY at Seaton Sluice, but exclusive of the line of railway leading from the main line of the Blyth and Tyne Railway to the Diary House.

The colliery is held under lease, or agreement for lease, from Lord Hastings, for 25 years, from 1st May, 1844, and comprise an acreage of about 3000 acres. One of the farms is held from year to year, and the others are held under lease.

The shorts are estimated at about £13,000.

With the exception of Hartley (which has just been reopened), the whole of the collieries are in full work, with an annual vend, exclusive of Hartley, of about 413,000 tons, and the machinery and plant are in excellent order. The vend of Hartley, when in work, is estimated at 90,000 tons.

The whole of the coals have a wide-spread reputation as a first-class steam coal, and Carr's Hartley coal is on the Admiralty list.

The coals from Burradon are shipped at Wall's End, on the Tyne, by means of a private railway; and those from the other collieries at the Hayhole Dock, on the Tyne, and at the port of Blyth, by means of the Blyth and Tyne Railway, which is contiguous to the several collieries.

The whole of the farms (with the exception of Watt's farm) have been wholly or partially drained, and are in excellent condition.

The certain and other rents are moderate.

Printed particulars and conditions of sale will be ready for delivery after the 1st July, and further particulars may be had on application to Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNG, and Co., Old Jewry, London; Messrs. FRESHFIELDS and NEWMAN, solicitors, 5, Bank-buildings, London; Mr. GEORGE ARMSTRONG, solicitor, 60, Dean-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr. WM. ARMSTRONG, colliery viewer, Wingate Grange, Ferry Hill; or to the auctioneer, Blackett-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

LONDON WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monday, the 9th of August, at Eleven, on the premises, in Two Lots, the extensive FREEHOLD PROPERTY, known as the LONDON WORKS, lately in the occupancy of Messrs. Fox and Henderson, and situate at SMETHWICK, in the parish of Harborne, county of Stafford, adjoining the parish of Birmingham, in the immediate vicinity also of the works of G. F. Muntz, Esq.; Messrs. James Watt and Co.; and the Birmingham Patent Tube Company. It is important to notice that the rates in the parish of Harborne are not more than one-third the amount of those in the adjoining parish of Birmingham.

The WORKS occupy a site of 5A. 1R. 26P. 27Y.; they have a frontage of about 455 ft. next Crauford-street, and a frontage of 490 ft. next the private branch of the Birmingham Canal, which communicates with the Grand Junction and other canals, and thus affords facility for water carriage direct from the works to the principal cities and towns in England. The Stour Valley Railway runs past the property. The construction of these works has involved an outlay exceeding £30,000; they were established in 1839 by Messrs. Bramah and Fox, and have been raised to their present importance by Messrs. Fox and Henderson, under whose practical judgment they have been arranged for carrying on the great undertakings in connection with which the name of that firm has been rendered famous.

The BUILDINGS are arranged in a quadrangular form, and are most substantial erections. The entrance is through a gateway (on either side of which are offices and stores) to a spacious yard, in the centre of which is the boiler-house and lofty chimney. To the left is a carriage building shop, 201 ft. by 103 ft.; an iron store adjoining, 97 ft. by 11 ft. The principal range of buildings include the smiths' shop, 119 ft. by 102 ft.; two anchor smiths' shops and turn-table shop, a fitting shop, 119 ft. by 114 ft., with galleries; a railway wheel shop, the large foundry, 198 ft. by 52 ft.; two moulding shops adjoining, 119 ft. by 64 ft.; core stoves and brass foundry. On the right of the yard are pattern makers' shops and pattern stores, painters' stores, a chain shop, stabling, ostler's apartments, and other buildings. The supply of water is unlimited, and free of cost. Coals can be procured for the different purposes at prices ranging from 4s. 6d. to 11s. per ton, and labour is also abundant and moderate. It is proposed to sell the freehold in two lots, giving to each a share of the wharf frontage and a distinct carriage entrance from the road.

Detailed particulars and plans will shortly be ready, and may be obtained by application to Mr. CHARLES CLARKE, Smethwick, who will show the property; to Mr. HORNBLOWER, architect and surveyor, Waterloo-street, Birmingham; to Messrs. SWIFT, WAGSTAFF, and BLENKINSOP, solicitors, Liverpool, and 32, Great George-street, Westminster; to Messrs. BEALE and MARIGOLD, solicitors, Waterloo-street, Birmingham; or to Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, London, E.C.

NOTE.—A large portion of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage.

TO ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS, RAILWAY WHEEL MAKERS, AND CARRIAGE BUILDERS, ANCHOR SMITHS, CHAIN MAKERS, AND OTHERS.
LONDON WORKS, SMETHWICK, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monday, the 9th of August, and following days, at Eleven each day, in lots, at the LONDON WORKS, SMETHWICK, lately occupied by Messrs. Fox and Henderson, the valuable MACHINERY and TOOLS, principally by Whitworth, Nasmyth, Fairbairn, Lewis, Collier, and other eminent makers, including—

IN THE FITTING SHOP AND GALLERIES.—Eleven self-acting screw-cutting lathes, 6 in. to 16½ in. centre; 18 engine-turning lathes, 14 railway-wheel lathes, one very superior double-action ditto; four axle lathes (self-acting), 19 vertical drilling and boring machines, many of them self-acting; three self-acting planing machines, six self-acting screwing machines, universal shaping machine, hydraulic machine for putting on railway-wheels, axle-guard shaping machine, wheel-cutting machine, 700 feet turned wrought-iron shafting, 120 turned pullies, 54 vices and benches, grindstones, a large assortment of steel tools for the various machines, &c.

IN THE WHEEL SHOP.—Five powerful hydraulic presses, one for pressing bridge links, nuts, &c., one for spoke bending, one for Beattie's patent wheels, one for pressing axle-guards, and one for expanding tyres, with pumps and gearing, worked by steam-power; tyre furnaces, anchor forges, smiths' forges, two 3-tons cranes, one smaller ditto, blast fan, 6 ft. diameter; drilling machines, &c.

IN THE FOUNDRIES.—Eight 5-tons cranes, each 16 feet sweep, 15 feet high, with racking-out gear, chains and blocks; three 50-cwts. cranes (double purchase); one 28-tons traveller, 48 ft. span; a very superior loam mill; 120 ft. of black shafting, benches, one annealing furnace, small cupola, moulding bins, &c.

IN THE TURN-TABLE SHOP.—Two very powerful surfacing lathes, with face-plates 13 ft. and 16 ft. diameter; one facing and boring machine, capable of boring cylinders 72 in. diameter; three self-acting facing machines, one superior self-acting radial drilling machine, with 6 ft. radius; one 12½-tons traveller, 38 ft. span.

IN THE ANCHOR SHOPS.—Two Nasmyth's 50-cwts. steam-hammers, with Cornish boilers; one tilt hammer, with 16-horse power horizontal steam-engine and boiler; two powerful Hercules (one to work by steam-power), eight 5-tons and three 3-tons post-cranes, 14 feet to 22 feet in the sweeps; seven scrap and finishing forges, seven anchor-smiths' forges with water tuyeres; a chain-proving machine, bed 106 feet long, with hydraulic cylinder 6 ft. 2 in. long, 9-in. ram, and set of three pumps worked by power; chain forges, &c.

IN THE RAIL SHOP.—Two self-acting planing machines, to take in 15 ft. by 4 ft. 1 in. and 11 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in.; one drilling machine, sawing machine, shafting, vices, benches, &c.

IN THE CARRIAGE-BUILDING SHOP.—Two large and five small eccentric punching and shearing machines, one powerful lever ditto, set of plate-bending rolls, 12 ft. 4 in. wide, two machines for straightening L and T iron, two pipe-bending machines, four sawing machines for iron, three drilling machines, circular saw bench, thicknessing machine, 350 feet of black shafting, with 28 turned pulleys; furnaces, vices, benches, pattern-makers' lathe, &c.

IN THE SMITH'S SHOP.—Fan blast, 5 feet; one small Nasmyth's hammer, lever punching machine, one corrugating machine, with dies complete; one Hercules, one Ryder's patent forging machine, five wrought-iron cranes, one small traveller, 150 feet black shafting pullies, &c.

IN THE BOILER-HOUSE AND YARD.—Four 23-horse power high-pressure steam boilers, one very powerful punching and shearing machine, capable of punching 2½-in. hole in 1½-inch plate; two hydraulic proving machines, 15-ton weighbridge, 20 cwts. weighing machine, 5-ton iron post wharf crane, one 10-ton derrick, Henderson's patent, 55 feet sweep; two yard travellers, 21 ft. 2 in., and 35 ft. 3 in. span, with double-purchase gearing and rails; fittings in pattern makers' shops, pattern stores, paint store, and offices; a large assortment of wood patterns, the dies for the various sizes of Lieutenant Roger's patent anchors.

FOUNDRY.—Boxes and flasks, ladles, stores of various descriptions, and a large collection of other miscellaneous requisites for a first-class engineering establishment.

To be viewed three days prior to the sale. Catalogues may be had at 1s. each, of Mr. HORNBLOWER, architect, Waterloo-street, Birmingham; and of Messrs. FULLER AND HORSEY, Billiter-street, London, E.C.—Note.—Approved bills of three months date will be taken from purchasers to the amount of £50 and upwards.

FOR SALE, a 24 in. WHIM HORIZONTAL ENGINE, with a 10 tons boiler, nearly new, in excellent condition, and drawing machine attached. As this engine is very superior in make and condition, parties requiring one will do well to examine it.—Apply to Mr. C. WESCOMB, 21, Southernhay, Exeter.

CORNWALL.—PERRAN ST. GEORGE UNITED MINES (within eight miles of Truro), PERRANZABULOE.
VALUABLE MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MR. CORFIELD respectfully announces that he has been favoured with instructions to SUBMIT TO AUCTION, on Monday, the 19th July inst., commencing at One P.M., at the above MINES, the following valuable MACHINERY, MATERIALS, &c., thereon, consisting of—

A valuable PUMPING ENGINE, 60 in. and 100 in. cylinders combined, 8 ft. stroke, equal beam, with four boilers, about 36 tons.

A 20 in. winding ditto, with boiler, about 6 tons.

One 80 in. pumping ditto, 10 ft. stroke in cylinder, and 9 ft. in shaft, with three boilers, about 33 tons.

An 18 in. crushing ditto, with crusher, complete, and boiler about 6 tons.

N.B. Should the engines not be sold as described, the boilers will then be offered separately.

3 excellent balance-bobs.	Many tons of hammered rod plates.
Capstan and other ropes.	Whim and other chains.
A quantity of valuable pumps, varying in size from 12 to 20 in.	3 horse-whims.
H and top doorpieces.	Several tons of tram and bridge rails.
Working-barrels.	A variety of sheaves, varying from 20 to 48 in. in diameter.
Windbores.	Machine kibbles.
Plunger-poles, with stuffing-boxes & glands.	Pulleys.
Brass clacks, seats and valves.	Tram wagons.
Bucket prongs and caps.	Cast and wrought-iron.
Several prime oak main rods, varying from 45 to 50 ft. in length.	Beams and scales.
	Barrows, hutches, jigging frames.

A quantity of excellent timber of various dimensions, an excellent perpendicular saw mill, a cast-iron stamps' axle for 8 heads, a set of taps and plates, old brass, and many other valuable materials and effects in general use in mines, with all the usual requisites of a smiths' shop.

The auctioneer, in inviting the attention of mine agents, railway contractors, builders, and others, to this important sale of mining materials, can confidently recommend them, as they are of the first description, and were laid in regardless of expense.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery in a few days.

The lots being numerous, the sale will commence at One precisely, and a punctual attendance is earnestly requested. Refreshments at Twelve.

To view, and for descriptive particulars, apply to Capt. PILL, the agent on the mine; and all other information had of the auctioneer, Penryn.

N.B. Approved bills taken in payment, where purchases exceed a certain amount.

Dated July 1, 1858.

RAILWAY WAGONS.

MR. DIXON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Prince of Wales Hotel, Masbro' Station, on Tuesday, the 20th day of July inst., FIFTEEN RAILWAY MINERAL or COAL WAGONS, now in use, having wrought-iron wheels.

These trucks are in excellent working condition, and may be seen for seven days prior to the sale at the Siding near the Holmes Station, on the Sheffield and Rotherham Branch of the Midland Railway. The sale at Three for Four o'clock precisely.

Rotherham, June 24, 1858.

STOKE CLIMSLAND CONSOLS, CORNWALL.

MESSRS. MONK AND SON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 21st day of July, 1858, the WHOLE of the MACHINERY and MATERIALS on this MINE, comprising a 24 in. DOUBLE-ACTING, ROTARY, HORIZONTAL, CONDENSING ENGINE, 6 ft. stroke, with boiler 9 tons, with hauling and pumping gear attached, in first-rate condition; two sweep rods, 9 in. square, with brasses, caps, loops, plates, and pins complete; travelling bob, with gudgeons, bishop's head, saddles, and brasses; shaft bob, 30 ft. long by 1 ft. 6 in. square, with king post, gudgeons, nose plate, bishop's head, bridles, brasses, and balance box; fend-off bob, with bearings, brasses, and iron-work, complete; 18 fms. of wood main rod, with strapping-plates, bolts and burs.

PLUNGER LIFT.

18 9 ft. 12 in. pumps.	1 12 in. H-piece.
2 7 ft. 12 in. pumps.	1 12 in. door and doorpiece, with seating complete.
1 3 ft. 12 in. matching.	1 12 in. flat bottom windbore.
1 12 in. plunger-pole and case.	
1 12 in. stuffing-box and gland.	

DRAWING LIFTS.

9 9 ft. 12 in. pumps.	8 9 ft. 9 in. pumps.
1 10 ft. 11 in. working.	1 9 ft. 8 in. working.
1 9 ft. 11 in. sinking windbore.	1 8 in. windbore.
1 11 in. door and doorpiece, with seating and clack complete.	1 8 in. door and doorpiece complete.

Shears, 50 ft. high, with sheaves, brasses and stays; capstan, and 100 fms. 10 in. capstan rope, almost new; 60 fms. of flat machine rope, with coupling and pins complete; strapping-plates and bolts; whim and stays (10 ft. cage), with oak axle; about 100 fms. of whim chain; poppet heads, pullies and stays; 80 fms. of iron bar and other ladders; quantity of 2 in. and 1½ in. bucket-rods; 8, 11, and 12 in. buckets, prongs and clacks; about 50 fms. of (from 6 to 12 in.) launders and stands; air machine, with zinc and wood air pipes: a powerful double-purchase crab winch; screw stocks, taps and plates; lot of ⅜, ⅝, and ¾ chain; tram iron and saddles, yokes, bevills, set-offs, staples and glands, shaft and winze kibbles and water-barrels, shaft rolls; large single, double, and treble iron blocks; flat rope and other pulleys and stands, cast-steel borers, a quantity of new round and square iron and steel, loops and chains, miners and smiths' tools, 38 in. smiths' bellows and frame, anvil, vice, hand-screw, pick moulds, grindstone and frame; a large quantity of casing, dividing, and other timber and planks; 8 pieces of balk, 11 ft. long by 13 in. square; several wood sides and roofs, doors, &c.: carpenters' bench, miners and smiths' chests; beam scales, stand, and weights; wheel and handbarrows, tallow, oil, grease, and tar; useful and scrap iron, with other good and useful materials. Also, a horse, cart, and cart harness, hackney and side saddles and bridle, and some account-house furniture.

Refreshments at Eleven, and the sale wil commence at Twelve o'clock.

The auctioneers beg to state that the engine is in first-rate order, having sunk the present shaft to the depth of 60 fms., besides hauling the stuff, and the whole of the materials are well worthy of notice.

The mine is near the main road leading from Horsebridge to Stoke Climsland, and the materials may be viewed on application to Capt. STEPHENS, on the mine; or the auctioneers, Abbey, Tavistock.—Dated Abbey, Tavistock, June 17, 1858.

SALE OF VALUABLE FREEHOLD LANDED PROPERTY, NEAR CHEADLE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

MR. ELIJAH JONES WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Royal Oak Hotel, Cheadle, at Six o'clock in the evening of Friday, the 23d July, ALL those valuable FREEHOLD PLOTS OF LAND, known as the NEAR and FARLIGHT WOODFIELDS, together with the OUT-BUILDINGS, and MINERALS under the same, in such lots and subject to such conditions as shall be named at the time of sale.

This estate, which contains about 14 acres, is pleasantly situated on a gentle slope, with a western aspect, near to and adjoining the town of Cheadle. The highway to Alton forms one boundary, and another boundary is formed by a stream of excellent water.

From the report of a practical mining agent, who has carefully surveyed the land, it is believed there are valuable minerals under his estate; and whether viewed as building, agricultural, or accommodation land, it must be regarded as a desirable property, either for investment or occupation.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. HETON, solicitor, or Mr. KEATES, Burslem; or Mr. THOS. KEATES, 112, Bury New-road, Manchester; or the auctioneer, Hanley.

FLINTSHIRE.—IMPORTANT, EXTENSIVE, AND UNRESERVED SALE AT THE GREENFIELD ZINC WORKS,
close to the Holywell Station, on the Chester and Holyhead Railway.

MR. BELL has the satisfaction to inform the public that he has been retained by the proprietors to OFFER FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC COMPETITION, on the premises aforesaid, on Tuesday, the 20th, and Wednesday, the 21st days of July, 1858 (commencing each day at One o'clock in the afternoon precisely), ALL the valuable MACHINERY, and other millaneous effects, consisting of an excellent CRUSHING MILL, constructed on the most approved principle, with cast-iron rollers, 2 feet diameter and 2 ft. wide, cast-iron frame, hammered iron shafts for rollers, 6½ in. diameter, cast-iron slide—brass stepped, wrought-iron stays, and pins, hammered iron levers, including extra shaft and gear to work friction roll, all the woodwork in foundation connected with the mill, balance-bob, wrought-iron hopper, &c.; cylindrical boiler, hemispherical ends, 3 ft. 4 in. diameter, 11 ft. long, complete, with float, safety-valve, lever, and manhole cover, in good condition; cast-iron agitating cylinder, 4 ft. diameter, 9 in. deep, replete with framework, shafting, driving gear, bottom, and cover; two ditto ditto, with wrought-iron levers, sluices, covers, and bottoms; wrought-iron shafting, 38 feet long, with pedestals and brasses, complete two cast-iron driving-wheels for belting, each 3 ft. diameter and 12 in. wide; one dito ditto, 2 ft. 6 in. diameter, and 10 in. wide; ditto ditto, 3 ft. 4 in. diameter and 6 in. wide; cast-iron cogwheel, 2 ft. 8 in. diameter and 3 in. pitch; ditto ditto, 2 ft. 2 in. dimeter and 3 in. pitch; cast-iron cylinder, 2 ft. 4 in. diameter and 6 in. deep, with botom and agitator; one 12 in. cast-iron guide pulley; cast-iron steam-cased agitating pan 3 ft. 6 in. diameter, 2 ft. deep, and wrought-iron shafting, driving gear, and cover; cast-iron receiving pan, 6 ft. diameter, fitted with wrought-iron shaft, including two crushing rollers, each 6 ft. diameter; shaft bevel wheel and hoop; an excellent wooden vat, 9 ft. 6 in. diameter and 3 ft. deep, made from 2¾ in. plank, iron hooped, suitable for brewers or smelters; two circular ditto, each 8 ft. diameter and 5 ft. 4 in. deep, made from 3 in. plank, with strong iron hoops, complete; new circular sifting-box, 5 ft. 6 in. long and 20 in diameter, wrought-iron centre bar, brushes, pedestals, brasses, and woodwork (made by George Artinstal and Co., of Warrington); one ditto, 5 ft. 3 in. long and 2 ft. diamerter wrought-iron centre bar, pedestals, brasses, and pinion; 300 ft. of 2 in. wrought-iron stam-piping, and 8 brass cocks; several hundred weight of 1½ in. lead piping, and brass taps; many hundred feet of wrought-iron gas piping; small iron fan, fly-wheel, and 3 ft. of wrought-iron piping; 15 ft. of 2 in. wrought-iron shafting, pedestals, brasses, and seven cast-iron drums; many tons of wrought and cast-iron; one 3 in. hand-pump, with lever, stand, rod, bucket, and clack, in good order; about 2 tons of wrought-iron T bars; several tons of cast-iron furnace-bars, bearers, frames, doors, and dampers; large quantity of iron sheeting; Day's patent portable weighing machine, up to 8 cwts.; copper furnace pan, capable of holding about 30 gallons; 8 gallon copper pan and lid; kichen range, with hot water box, oven, and dampers; two new wire window guards, each 6 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. 6 in.; one 36 in. smiths' bellows, quite new; framing and tue iron, complete; one 28 in. ditto, and frame; single becked anvil; one 4½ in. vice and bench; new spare tue iron; a complete assortment of smiths and joiners' tools; lot of cast-iron lead moulds; pestle mortar; quantity of wrought-iron standards; stays, clips, and T irons, for furnace bracing; cast-iron furnace bearers, doors, frames, dampers, &c., for smelting; old brass, copper, blistered and cast-steel, square bar iron; four cast-iron furnace pans, to hold about 30 gallons each; a very well made 4½ in. wheeled cart, with iron axles and sideboards, quite new; narrow wheeled ditto, suitable for a pony; a complete laboratory; a considerable quantity of deal balks and planks of various sizes; strong doors, with hinges, bars, and locks; wooden partitions; step and other ladders; one dozen wooden horses, suitable for bench stands or portable tables; two dozen of empty casks, many of them adapted to hold rain water; two hogsheads of charcoal; one dozen strong wheelbarrows; three dozen shovels and spades; several wrought-iron crucibles; 16 buckets; lime and other riddles, sieves; lot of chains, with hooks; three squares of plate glass; masons' level; mortar box; six dozen besoms; two elevating belts, with iron boxes attached; two strong 3½ in. double leather driving belts; wooden box, with two fine sieves, each 2 ft. long and 14 in. broad; wooden hoppers; wooden gate, 6 ft. long and 6 ft. 6 in. high; one ditto ditto; one ditto, 3 ft. 9 in. long by 6 ft. 6 in. high; ditto, 4 ft. 6 in. long by 6 ft. 3 in. high; four ditto, each 6 ft. long by 9 ft. high, all new, and fitted with hinges; 50 tons of sifted and unsifted cinders; 20 tons of ground cinders; 6 tons of lime; 10 tons of mortar; several tons of chimney deposit, consisting of zinc ore; fenders, fire-irons, office furniture, and a great varity of other useful articles appertaining to the said works.

For further particulars apply to Mr. BELL, the auctioneer, Greyhound Inn, Well-street, Holywell.

MINE MATERIALS.

MR. LITTLE WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at WEST WHEAL TOWAN, near Redruth, on Thursday, the 15th July inst., at Eleven o'clock, A 60 in. cylinder STEAM-ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in the cylinder, and 8½ ft. in shaft, with two boilers about 18 tons; a 21 in. cylinder steam whim and stamps, with one boiler about 11 tons, and cast-iron axles, with 24 heads and lifters, complete.

Large cast-iron balance-bob.	1 6 ft. 10 in., and 1 7 ft. 10 in. pump.
Large wood balance-bob.	1 9 ft. each 13 and 14 in. pumps.
2 capstans and shears, with pulleys, comp.	45 fms. 4 in. plunger-lift, complete.
130 fms. 12½ in. capstan-rope.	2 11 ft. 8 in. working-barrels.
100 fms. 3 in. rods, best iron, with pulleys and stands.	2 10 ft. 8 in. working-barrels.
150 fms. 2½ in. rods, ditto ditto	1 9 ft. 4½ in. working-barrel.
60 fms. 1½ in. rods, ditto ditto	1 6 ft. 9 in. clack doorpiece.
30 fms. 1½ in. iron bucket rods.	2 6 ft. 8 in. clack doorpieces.
40 fms. 12 in., and 12 fms. 10 in. main rods, with strapping-plates, bolts, caps, cheeks, &c.	1 4 ft. 5 in. clack doorpiece.
140 fms. iron stave ladders.	1 9 ft. 5 in. windbore.
500 fms. good whim chain, ⅝ths.	1 6 ft. 14 in. windbore.
100 fms. horse-whim chain.	1 10 ft. 8 in. windbore.
25 tons bridge rail iron, 16 lbs. per yard.	1 H and top doorpiece, 13 in.
1 ton common rail iron.	1 H and top doorpiece, 10 in.
1 water-wheel, 23 ft. diam., 3½ ft. breast, with 6 head stamps, complete.	1 10 ft. 12 in. plunger-pole.
1 water-wheel, 20 ft. diam., 3 ft. breast, with 6 head stamps, complete.	1 10½ ft. 9 in. plunger-pole.
37 9 ft. 9 in. pumps.	Several pairs of rod plates.
26 9 ft. 10 in. pumps.	3 angle bobs.
1 6 ft. 9 in., and 2 4 ft. 9 in. pumps.	Brass clack seats, prongs and hoops.
	Tube and fittings for a dry.
	1 smiths' bellows, each 36 in., 40 in.
	2 anvils, 2 vices.
	2 winches.
	A large number of pulleys, various sizes.

Shaft rollers, quantity of flange and rod bolts, staples and glanes, iron wire, smiths' and miners' tools, taps and plates, screw stocks, carpenters' benches, miners' chests, barrows, &c.; single, double, and treble blocks; hand screw, iron skips, tram wagons, new tram wagon wheels, stamp heads; beams, scales and weights; hilts, leather, rope, &c.; an excellent miner's dial and quadrant, and a large quantity of useful timber.

Dated July 6, 1858.

EXTENSIVE IRONWORKS IN SCOTLAND FOR SALE.— There will be EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE, within the Faculty Hall, St. George's-place, Glasgow, upon Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, 1858, at Two o'clock afternoon, the extensive and valuable IRONWORKS, known formerly as the Nithsdale Ironworks, and now as the NEW CUMNOCK IRONWORKS, situated in Ayrshire, and within two miles of the New Cumnock Station of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, with which they are connected by a branch line, and consisting of THREE BLAST FURNACES, lately erected upon the most improved principles; TWO BLOWING ENGINES, condensing and working expansively, with steam cylinders 45 in. diameter, and blowing cylinders 100 in. diameter, 9 ft. stroke, capable of blowing seven furnaces; and the requisite other PLANT and MACHINERY for carrying on the works on a large scale; and with WORKSHOPS, a FOUNDRY, COUNTING HOUSE, DWELLING HOUSES for MANAGER and AGENTS, WORKMEN'S HOUSES, &c.

The furnaces and all the buildings are erected on feued ground, of which there is about 30 acres. There is an abundant supply of ironstone, coal, and other minerals in the immediate neighbourhood of the works, and it is thought that leases of these could be arranged with the proprietors on favourable terms for a purchaser. The Glasgow and South-Western Railway affords ready and cheap means of transit to the various shipping ports in the Frith of Clyde, as well as to Glasgow on the north, and England on the south. Immediate entry can be given.

For further particulars, apply to the Liquidators of the Western Bank of Scotland, Glasgow; HAMILTON ROSE, writer in Cumnock, Ayrshire; WALTER MACKENZIE, accountant in Glasgow; JAMES ALLAN, writer, Glasgow; or to BANNATYNES and KIRKWOOD, writers, Glasgow, in whose hands are the title deeds and articles of roup. WM. M'CREA, residing at the Bank Cottage, near the works, will show the works.

Glasgow, June 3, 1858.

TO BE SOLD, at the New Inn, Llantrissant, on Monday, the 26th of July, 1858 (unless previously disposed of), for the benefit of the creditors of the late Rev. JAMES COZENS, THREE-FOURTHS of FORCH NEST MOUNTAIN, about 300 acres, containing MINERALS, situated in the parish of Ystradyvodog, in the county of Glamorgan.—Applications to be addressed to the Widow, Ynys-y-Plwm, Llantrissant, Glamorganshire.—April 22, 1858.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the valuable and important PROPERTY known as the AMMAN IRONWORKS, and the FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, LAND, COLLIERIES, and MINERAL FIELD of ANTHRACITE COAL and IRON MINE, nearly 1000 acres in extent, situate at Bryn Amman, in the parish of Llanguick, Glamorganshire, and the parishes of Llandilo and Llangadock, Carmarthenshire.

The AMMAN IRONWORKS are in the Llanelly Valley, in immediate contiguity with the Llanelly Railway, which communicates with the South Wales Railway, and with the Port of Llanelly. They comprise TWO HOT-BLAST FURNACES, a blast engine of 60-horse power, six hot-blast stoves, refinery, water-wheel, hammer, mine kilns, coking ovens, weighing machines, carpenters', smiths', and pattern shops, double offices, coke refineries, &c. They are in excellent condition, and produce 120 tons of iron per week at a very low cost. The iron is of a very superior quality, and much valued for the manufacture of tin-plates, and for all descriptions of castings in which great strength is desired.

The PROPERTY on which the Amman Ironworks stand consists of very RICH FIELDS of ANTHRACITE COAL and IRON MINE, nearly 1000 acres in extent, the whole of which has been proved. A considerable part of the property (including both the surface and the minerals) is freehold, and the remainder is held by leases very favourable to the proprietor of the works. There are upon the property an excellent manager's residence, numerous workmen's houses, and other buildings.

The COAL is of the best quality, and such as is being now largely shipped for steam and malting purposes; and the IRON MINE is of the richest quality of the district.

With reference to the extent of the property, and the abundance of the minerals, portions of the mineral fields might readily be worked or let as distinct collieries, without affecting the supply of minerals to the furnaces.

The openings of the minerals have been so made as that the greater part of the mineral field may be worked for many years to come without any considerable outlay. The property offers peculiar advantages as a site for rolling mills, or other additional works.

Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. THOMAS S. STRICK, Swansea; and from Messrs. ROWLAND and HACON, 31, Fenchurch-street, London.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, THE UNEXPIRED TERM of LEASE of certain extensive and valuable LEAD MINES, situated between the town of Newtownards and Bangor, in the county of Down, Ireland, and called the NEWTOWNARDS MINES; together with the MACHINERY, TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS, STORES, and MATERIALS, thereto belonging; including FIVE STEAM-ENGINES, EXCELLENT CRUSHING MILLS, and every requisite convenience for carrying on an extensive business. These mines have already yielded in profits £85,000 and upwards, and are still working at a profit. It is now requisite to open out new ground, of which there is a large extent unexplored; from the nature of the Deed of Association, the directors are unable to make calls upon the shareholders, and it has been determined to dispose of the mine.

The LEASE, which comprises the whole townland of White Spots, is held for the life of a healthy young man, 19 years of age, together with an unexpired term of six years from the 1st November last. The works are conveniently situated within a few miles from the port of Bangor, where the mining company have a store.

A few spirited adventurers, willing to embark a moderate capital, will find this a most favourable opportunity, offering fair and reasonable prospects of success.

Terms and particulars may be known upon application to W. BECKWITH, Esq., Douglas, Isle of Man; or Mr. H. B. NOBLE, Secretary of the Newtownards Mining Company, Douglas.—April 7, 1858.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—ANTHRACITE COAL, MINERAL, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

TO CAPITALISTS, IRONMASTERS, AND OTHERS.—A valuable FREEHOLD MINERAL ESTATE, of ample magnitude, centrally situated in South Wales for railway transit and shipment, containing ANTHRACITE or STEAM COAL, BLACKBAND IRON ORE, IRONSTONE, FIRE and OTHER CLAYS, PAVING, BUILDING, GRINDING, FLAGS, SILLS, and OTHER STONE, with adequate water-power and timber. The PROPRIETOR is prepared to DISPOSE OF ONE UNDIVIDED SIXTH PART, or SHARE, upon most advantageous terms to a purchaser, but with the avowed view of his joining him in working the same, which might be done at a comparatively trifling expense. None but principals will be treated with, this announcement being strictly genuine.—Apply, pre-paid, with real name and address, to "C. V.," Post-office, Gloucester.

N.B. The minerals have been proved by levels and otherwise.

TO LET, the COAL, IRONSTONE, and FIRE-CLAY, under lands in the GWENDRAETH VALLEY, SOUTH WALES, belonging to Lieut.-Colonel S. Cowell Stepney, consisting of SEVENTEEN SEAMS OF COAL, varying in thickness from 2 to 9 ft.; numerous SEAMS of IRONSTONE, with ONE SEAM of BLACKBAND, about 16 in. thick.

The Gwendraeth Canal passes through the property, and leads to the South Wales Railway, as well as to the ports of Kidwelly and Pembrey; the latter port being about eight miles distant, and having a floating dock capable of accommodating vessels of 500 tons and upwards.—For further particulars and to treat, apply to CHARLES BERKELEY, Esq., solicitor, 52, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; or to WILLIAM ROSSER, Esq., mining engineer, Llanelly, South Wales.

VALUABLE COAL FIELD IN THE COUNTY OF AYR, IN CONNECTION WITH THE MAYBOLE AND GIRVAN RAILWAY.—It is proposed to SUBMIT TO THE PUBLIC, for LETTING ON LEASE, the most important part of the valuable FIELD OF COAL in the estate of DALQUHARRAN, parish of Dailly, and county of Ayr, which, consisting of various seams, is of great thickness, the aggregate thickness of the seams being about 35 ft., of which one seam alone averages 15 ft.

This coal field has been worked by the proprietor for local sale during a long period of time, and it has recently been explored in new localities with great success, so as to prove its condition, which is most favourable for a large vend.

The Maybole and Girvan Railway passes through it, within less than 100 yards of the spot at which it might be most judicious to make an extensive and effective colliery fitting. The distance from the sea port of Girvan is under seven miles, the quality of the coal is excellent, especially as a gas and steam coal, and it is to be expected that a large export trade may be established as soon as the railway, now making, is completed. An agreement with the railway company has been made to convey the coals from any part of the estate to the ship's side, at a moderate and fixed rate.

The coal field of the Valley of the Girvan, of which this forms a part, is the most southern on the west coast of Scotland, and, consequently, the nearest to all the sea ports of Ireland, and to Liverpool.

The quality of the coal has also been considered by many competent judges to be eminently suited for the smelting of iron.

Parties are invited to examine this field of coal; and for this purpose are requested to apply to Mr. MCMURTRIE, at the Dalquharran Colliery, Maybole, N.B.; and further reference may be made to P. W. KENNEDY, Esq., Royal Bank, Ayr; to WILLIAM BROWN, Esq., Maybole; and to ROBERT SIMPSON, Esq., mining engineer, Ryton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, who has a thorough knowledge of the circumstances and capabilities of the coal field, and can, therefore, suggest the best and most advantageous mode of working it. Reference may also be made to Messrs. RICHARDSON, LOCH, and MACLAREN, No. 8, Great George-street, Westminster. Proposals may be addressed to these gentlemen.

June, 1858.

TO COAL AND IRONMASTERS.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at the CEFN COAL, COKE, and IRONWORKS, NEAR BRIDGEND:—
A HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, 16 in. cylinder, 3 ft. stroke, with fly-wheel, and all the gearing for an incline plane.
A LOW-PRESSURE ENGINE, 30 in. diam. cylinder, 6 ft. stroke, with parallel motion, beam, and metallic piston, &c.
A well got up NEW PATENT SELF-ACTING BRICK MAKING MACHINE, with gearing, complete, and TWO PRESSING MACHINES in connection with it, made by Clayton, London.
HORSE GEAR for CHAFF CUTTING, almost new.
An OLD CHAFF CUTTING MACHINE.
ALL the PARTS of a 24 ft. diam. WATER-WHEEL, in good condition (arms wanting).
SEVERAL BLACKSMITHS' ANVILS.
The APPARATUS of a BALANCE PIT, consisting of two carriages, 1 in. chain 50 yards in length, guide rods, sheaves, &c.
Several tons of OLD CHAIN, and other useful materials for collieries and ironworks.
For further particulars, apply to the MANAGER, at the Works.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, ONE 80-in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke in cylinder, and 9 ft. in shaft, with four boilers about 45 tons, balance-bob, first piece of rod, &c. ONE 33-in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 7 ft. stroke, equal beam, with a boiler about 9 tons, nearly new, balance-bob, first piece of rod, &c. A PUMPING ENGINE, on Sims's patent combined principle, 22 and 40-in. cylinders, 8 ft. stroke, equal beam, first piece of rod, &c. The above are all within four miles of a port.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. THOMAS FIELD, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

WELSH SLATE QUARRY.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the TREFLAN RIVER QUARRY, situate a short distance from the turnpike-road, and four miles distant from the town of Carnarvon, where the most complete facilities for water and railway conveyances are afforded. It comprises the slate under about 28 acres of land, and has a level driven into the hill side of about 100 yards, presenting a face of slate of excellent quality, 60 ft. thick, above such level, with sufficient cavity at the entrance thereof for tipping there without further cartage.
To view the quarry, apply to JEREMIAH DAVIES, at Bank Quay, Carnarvon; and for price and particulars, to Messrs. NORTH and SON, solicitors, 9, Park-row, Leeds.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.—FOR SALE, a SMALL FREEHOLD WORKS and COTTAGES, conveniently situated for supply of coal, &c., with or without VITRIOL CHAMBER, MACHINERY, and OTHER PLANT.—Apply to H. and F. GIBBINS, Skewen, near Neath.

FOR SALE, a STRONG POWERFUL MILL, suitable for GRINDING METALLIC ORES, PIGMENTS for COLOURS, or any hard substance required to be finely pulverised, being an important improvement on the edge runners hitherto in use.—To be seen on application to Mr. DAN. GYLES, 185, Blackfriars-road, London.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE TREATY, a valuable LEAD MINE, in the centre of a good mineral district in NORTH WALES. The sett is very extensive, and covers an area of about 10,000 acres of land. Intersected throughout with a large number of lodes, containing lead ore and blende, of which a great quantity of lead and blende has been raised from the backs of the adit level.—For further particulars, apply to Capt. WILLIAM PEARCE, Llanidloes, North Wales.
Llanidloes, July 6, 1858.

MILLTOWN SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY, TULLA, COUNTY CLARE, IRELAND (LIMITED).
Capital £15,000, in 3000 shares of £5 each.—First call £1 per share.
This company has been formed for the purpose of efficiently working the Milltown Silver-Lead Mine, in the county of Clare.
The lode is composed of spar, blende, mundic, quartz, and lime rock, intermixed throughout with good branches of silver-lead ore, worth about £20 per ton. The blende is worth £3 10s. per ton. Large deposits of ore have been found in the same strata, and carbonate of lime in large quantities lies at the surface, suitable for burning.
The company commenced working on the 19th of April. A winze has been sunk, and the last report (27th June) mentions a course of lead and blende in the very bottom of the winze being visible, about 18 in. wide.
Specimens have been received, and may be seen at the offices of the company, No. 9, Westmoreland-street, Dublin, where also applications for shares, prospectuses, &c., may be addressed.

BREA CONSOLIDATED TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED),
NEAR ST. IVES, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.
In 12,000 shares of £1 each.—Deposit 10s. per share.
No future call will exceed 1s. per share, and an interval of three months will elapse between each payment.
BANKERS—Messrs. Wm. Wms. Brown and Co., 58, Commercial-street, Leeds.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Payne, Eddison, and Ford, 58, Albion-street, Leeds.
BROKER—Richard Binney, Esq., 48, Albion-street, Leeds.
SECRETARY—J. B. Heeles, Esq.
OFFICES,—10, PARK ROW, LEEDS.
Applications for shares to be made to the broker, and the secretary, at the office, where prospectuses may be had, and a plan of the estate inspected.

THE LONDON AND NORTH SEA FISHERY COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital £100,000, in 20,000 shares of £5 each.
Deposit £1 10s. per share.—Future calls not to exceed £1 per share, payable at intervals of not less than three months.
DIRECTORS.
DONALD NICOLL, Esq., M.P., 14, Park-lane, Hyde-park—CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Mr. WM. HAGGIS FORGE, Billingsgate—MANAGING DIRECTOR.
BANKERS—The Union Bank of London.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Landor and Buckle, 25, Eastcheap, London.
SECRETARY—Mr. H. Stephenson.
OFFICES,—74, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.
This company is formed by parties engaged in the fishing trade, to afford a regular supply of fish to London and country markets—a want now greatly felt. They are about to place a large establishment at King's Lynn, and already possess nearly 40 vessels, ranging from 50 to 90 tons burthen, which number is to be greatly increased. The enterprise is supported by the Corporation and inhabitants of Lynn, and by the directors of the East Anglian and Eastern Counties Railways, with whom favourable arrangements have been made for the conveyance of the fish. The managers are all practical men in the trade, and the utmost economy in the administration will be exercised by the directors. The lucrative nature of this branch of trade is well known to all concerned in it.
Applications for shares to be addressed to the secretary, at the office.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established in 1836, with a Paid-up Capital of
SIXTY-SEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS.
Has now Accumulated Funds Invested to an amount
EXCEEDING ONE MILLION STERLING.

STEAM-ENGINES.—IMPORTANT TO MINERS, MANUFACTURERS, CONTRACTORS, AND ALL REQUIRING STEAM-POWER.

MESSRS. R. AND J. COUPE, CLAYTON FOUNDRY, WIGAN, MANUFACTURERS of HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINES, from 6 to 200-horse power, have at present ON HAND, COMPLETED—
TWO of 30-horse power, 20 in. cylinders, 3 ft. stroke, equilibrium slide piston valves.
ONE of 40-horse power, 24 in. cylinder, 4 ft. stroke, equilibrium piston valves.
ONE of 22-horse power, 17 in. cylinder, 3 ft. stroke.
SEVERAL of 12 in. cylinders, 3 and 2 ft. stroke.
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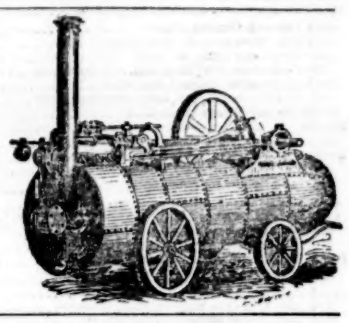

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1624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11 5 0	4	4 5	12 5 0	0 5 0	Jan. 1, 1854.
10000	Bampfylde (copper), Devon	0 12 6	1½	1½	0 0 7½	0 0 7½	May 12, 1858.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock†	2 6 8	6¼	6¼ 6¾	10 3 0	0 4 0	June 18, 1858.
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	20 10 0	65	65	21 0 0	3 0 0	Sept. 4, 1857.
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just*	91 5 0	170	170 180	423 5 0	2 10 0	June 15, 1858.
1200	Brightside and Froggatt Grove, Derbyshire	3 0 0	3⅛	3 3⅛	3 0 0	3 0 0	April 30, 1856.
100	Brynford Hall (lead), Flintshire	25 0 0	50	50	13 0 0	5 0 0	July 31, 1856.
1000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	7 15 0	1¼	1 1⅛	0 5 0	0 5 0	July 1, 1856.
400	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	2 2 6	4½	4½	0 10 0	0 10 0	March 26, 1857.
6000	Bwlch (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	3 5 6	1¼	1	0 2 6	0 2 6	July 30, 1856.
4096	Calstock Consols (copper)	5 0 0	4¼	4¼	0 2 6	0 2 6	Dec. 23, 1857.
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15 0 0	52½	53 55	241 10 0	2 0 0	May 21, 1858.
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	4 10 0	5⅛	5½ 5¾	0 15 0	0 3 0	June 16, 1856.
200	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead), Cardiganshire	33 0 0	43	43	5 0 0	2 0 0	March 25, 1858.
2000	Collacombe (copper), Lamerton	5 0 0	15	12½ 15	2 5 0	0 8 0	Dec. 2, 1857.
256	Condurrow (copper, tin), Camborne [S.E.]	20 0 0	65	60 70	85 0 0	2 0 0	June 10, 1857.
12000	Copper Miners of England	25 0 0	27	27	7½ per cent.	—	Half-yearly.
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1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0	37½	37	1 9 0	0 5 0	May 14, 1858.
30000	Craven Moor, Limited (lead), Yorkshire	0 10 0	¾		0 0 9	0 0 9	Feb. 28, 1856.
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire*	60 0 0	200	200	125 0 0	5 0 0	May 6, 1858.
280	Derwent Mines (silver-lead), Durham	300 0 0	150	150	122 0 0	10 0 0	June 25, 1857.
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	4 6 3	13½	13	0 7 6	0 2 6	April 20, 1858.
1024	Devon Great Consols (cop.), Tavistock* [S.E.]	1 0 0	480	480 490	617 0 0	8 0 0	May 21, 1858.
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval†	33 15 0	16	16	16 7 6	1 10 0	March 2, 1857.
179	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne*	257 15 0	270	270 280	960 0 0	7 0 0	June 14, 1858.
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 0 0	1⅛	1⅛	0 13 6	0 2 0	Sept. 11, 1857.
300	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire*	32 0 0	115	115 120	45 0 0	3 0 0	June 11, 1858.
2048	East Falmouth (copper), Falmouth	2 0 0	3	2	0 7 6	0 2 6	Jan. 25, 1858.
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan*	24 5 0	175	175	297 10 0	2 10 0	Feb. 22, 1858.
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper)	7 17 6	5	3	0 5 0	0 5 0	Jan. 11, 1854.
5700	Exmouth (silver-lead), Christow	4 14 0	8	8	3 15 0	0 2 6	April 27, 1858.
1400	Eyam Mining Company (lead), Derbyshire	5 0 0	40	38	17 13 4	1 0 0	May 4, 1858.
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0	4	4⅛	41 4 3	0 6 0	Feb. 17, 1857.
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2000	Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	11 5 0	2½	2½	22 0 0	0 5 0	Sept. 5, 1850.
1024	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	13 15 0	11	10 12	0 7 6	0 7 6	Dec. 21, 1852.
243	Grambler and St. Aubyn (copper)	109 10 0	115	110 115	12 0 0	2 0 0	July 5, 1858.
6000	Great South Tolgus [S.E.]	0 14 6	15	14⅛ 15	2 6 6	0 5 0	June 17, 1858.
26666	Great Wheal Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	8 7 6	1¾	1⅝ 1¾	0 5 0	0 5 0	Oct. 22, 1855.
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100 0 0	100	100	221 10 0	7 10 0	Feb. 27, 1857.
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard	8 10 0	8	7¾ 8¼	4 7 6	0 12 6	June 11, 1858.
6000	Hingston Down Consols (copper), Calstock	3 10 0	5⅛	5⅛ 5¾	2 16 0	0 2 6	Nov. 25, 1856.
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11 0 0	8⅛	8¼ 8¾	4 2 6	0 5 0	Jan. 28, 1857.
2560	Isle of Man, Limited (lead)†	25 0 0	42	42	58 8 3	1 11 0	June 22, 1858.
76	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	3 13 6	—		380 0 0	5 0 0	March 10, 1851.
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100 0 0	1000	1000	1420 0 0	50 0 0	June 30, 1857.
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 0	115	110 120	1066 0 0	2 0 0	May 18, 1858.
5000	Lewis Mines (tin, copper), St. Erth	6 1 11	2	2 2¼	0 10 0	0 10 0	Dec. 20, 1855.
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales*	18 15 0	120	120	313 10 0	3 0 0	June 1, 1858.
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4 10 6	2⅞	2¾ 3	0 5 6	0 3 0	Sept. 7, 1855.
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3 15 0	1¾	1¾ 1⅞	1 7 6	0 5 0	May 29, 1857.
5000	Merllyn (lead), Flint	3 2 6	½	½	1 11 0	0 2 6	June 22, 1853.
1800	Minera Mines, Limited (lead), Wrexham	25 0 0	125	125	30 2 6	3 0 0	May 8, 1858.
20000	Mining Company of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	17⅞	14⅛ 14¼	13 13 4	0 5 7	July 1, 1858.
5000	Nanteos and Penrhiw, Limited (£2½ shares)	1 17 6	1⅜	1 1¼	0 1 6	0 1 6	April 30, 1855.
6400	Nether Hearth, Westmoreland	0 7 0	1	1 1⅛	0 2 0	0 1 0	May 21, 1856.
470	Newtonards Mining Company, Co. Down†	50 0 0	35		54 0 0	1 0 0	May 1, 1858.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	36 10 3	60	55 65	324 0 0	2 0 0	Dec. 26, 1854.
700	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	12 0 0	24	18 20	750 0 0	4 0 0	Sept. 26, 1853.
6000	North Wheal Basset (cop., tin), Illogan* [S.E.]	nil.	10½	10 10¼	14 7 0	0 8 0	Feb. 24, 1858.
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	20	19	31 14 0	0 10 0	March 2, 1858.
500	Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	7 15 0	2⅛	2⅛	4 10 0	0 10 0	April 12, 1856.
200	Phœnix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne	100 0 0	370	370	269 10 0	25 0 0	May 5, 1858.
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential)	15 0 0	5	5	18 11 9	1 0 3	July 11, 1857.
1772	ditto ditto (Old and ditto)	—	5	5	1 0 0	0 10 0	March 2, 1858.
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant†	20 13 2	62½	54 56	74 4 6	2 0 0	May 27, 1858.
2500	Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon (lead)	11 5 0	12	12 12½	0 13 0	0 3 0	Oct. 21, 1857.
512	Rosewarne United (copper, tin), Gwinear*	12 0 0	20	20	32 10 0	1 10 0	June 8, 1857.
15000	Ruardean Colliery Company, Limited	0 5 0	9s.	⅜ ½	0 0 10½	0 0 6	Feb. 4, 1858.
12000	Sortridge Consols (cop.), Whitchurch [S.E.]	0 6 0	1¾	1¼ 1⅞	0 10 0	0 2 6	July 27, 1857.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	2 10 0	400	390 400	520 0 0	10 0 0	May 24, 1858.
128	South Crinnis (copper), St. Austell	19 0 0	285		60 0 0	20 0 0	June 18, 1855.
512	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	8 0 0	70	67½ 70	75 0 0	1 0 0	May 30, 1858.
496	South Wheal Frances, Illogan* [S.E.]	18 18 9	230	230 240	301 5 0	7 0 0	July 5, 1858.
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	3 12 0	1½	1½	8 8 6	0 2 6	Dec. 10, 1853.
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just†	23 7 8	15		4 5 0	0 10 0	June 13, 1856.
970	St. Aubyn and Grylls (cop., tin), Breage	6 8 4	4¼	4 4½	0 17 6	0 7 6	April 1, 1852.
20000	St. Day United (tin and copper)	2 0 0	⅝	½	0 3 6	0 1 0	Feb. 23, 1858.
470	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	16 0 0	32½	25 27	916 0 0	1 10 0	May 18, 1858.
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston [S.E.]	4 10 0	⅞	¾ ⅞	4 13 6	0 2 6	Feb. 7, 1856.
6000	Tincroft (copper, tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	3½	3½	8 13 6	0 10 0	Feb. 18, 1858.
572	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 10 0	9½	9½	1 15 0	1 0 0	Feb. 21, 1854.
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	42 10 0	60	60 65	4677 15 0	5 0 0	June 4, 1855.
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	15 10 0	15	15	403 13 6	2 10 0	April 29, 1851.
4000	Tretoil (copper, tin), Bodmin	1 3 6	1	1 1⅛	0 5 0	0 5 0	July 8, 1856.
4096	Treweatha (silver-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall	2 14 0	⅞	1	1 12 0	0 3 0	April 2, 1857.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95 0 0	10	10 12½	55 0 0	5 0 0	Dec. 20, 1854.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap [S.E.]	40 0 0	100	100	61 5 0	2 0 0	Feb. 12, 1856.
20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.]	0 12 6	1⅛	1 1⅛	0 5 9	0 1 0	July 8, 1858.
512	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	23 7 8	32½	32½ 35	2 0 0	1 0 0	Sept. 22, 1857.
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	1 10 0	24	24 25	13 7 0	0 9 0	May 26, 1858.
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard [S.E.]	20 0 0	105	105	287 5 0	2 0 0	May 26, 1858.
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	10 7 0	115		22 0 0	2 0 0	July 20, 1857.
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 0 0	8½	8¼	0 2 6	0 2 6	March 5, 1856.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth†	2 11 7	3	3	33 1 9	0 10 0	April 8, 1857.
400	West Wheal Seton (copper), Camborne*	38 10 0	310	285 290	124 10 0	8 0 0	June 15, 1858.
1228	Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock	9 5 0	5⅛	4¾ 5	6 10 0	0 10 0	Oct. 25, 1855.
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	15 0 0	18	18	2 10 0	0 10 0	May 11, 1858.
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	5 2 6	210	180 200	489 10 0	6 0 0	June 1, 1858.
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth* [S.E.]	5 0 0	250	225 235	877 10 0	10 0 0	May 18, 1858.
1024	Wheal Charlotte, Perranuthnoe	5 3 4	7	6 7	1 10 0	0 10 0	Sept. 9, 1855.
250	Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap	—	250	240 260	42 0 0	3 0 0	Oct. 26, 1857.
4096	Wheal Edward (copper), Calstock [S.E.]	5 10 0	5	5¼ 5½	0 5 0	0 5 0	March 30, 1858.
5000	Wheal Fortescue (copper), Bodmin	nil.	⅞	1	0 2 4	0 1 6	Jan. 14, 1856.
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0 0	80	80	2385 10 0	10 0 0	Feb. 11, 1858.
1024	Wheal Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	0 4 0	½	½	0 2 0	0 2 0	Feb. 24, 1857.
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 10 0	15	15 16	8 10 0	1 10 0	Oct. 16, 1857.
5000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 10 0	3¾	3½ 4	0 6 0	0 3 0	March 24, 1857.
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant† [S.E.]	1 7 2	9½	9 10	6 0 0	1 0 0	Sept. 17, 1857.
430	Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron	33 0 0	18		31 0 0	1 0 0	Sept. 5, 1856.
448	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	19 15 0	54	50 55	87 10 0	2 10 0	May 23, 1858.
1024	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot† [S.E.]	8 0 0	45	46½ 47½	35 17 6	2 [illegible] 0	June 8, 1858.
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	300	300	220 13 0	5 0 0	Aug. 2, 1857.
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	39 10 0	27	27½	40 10 0	3 0 0	Aug. 23, 1852.
198	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne*	107 0 0	130	125 135	286 10 0	2 0 0	Oct. 12, 1857.
1040	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard [S.E.]	4 10 0	25	25 26	32 10 0	1 0 0	April 26, 1858.
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinear	11 2 6	2	2	10 2 6	0 7 6	Jan. 11, 1854.
4096	Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ives†	1 9 0	3¾	3⅝ 3⅞	2 12 6	0 2 6	Dec. 22, 1857.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5 0 0	44	45	28 15 6	1 10 0	Jan. 14, 1858.

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.		Last Paid.
10000	Alten and Quænangen United (cop.), Norway	16 10 0	6	6	£4 5 0	£0 15 0	Nov. 21, 1853.
2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	135	135	195 0 0	5 0 0	March 3, 1858.
12000	Cobre Copper Company (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	43	41 43	86 12 0	1 0 0	Jan. 26, 1858.
10000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16 0 0	13	12 13	5 18 0	0 10 0	March 19, 1858.
7000	English and Australian	5 0 0	1⅜	1⅜ 1⅝	0 7 6	0 2 6	Feb. 23, 1858.
30000	General Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	15 0 0	20	19 20 x d	11 2 6	0 17 6	June 23, 1858.
15000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	9⅝	9¼ x d	5 10 6	0 8 4	March 30, 1858.
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.]	1 15 0	3	3½ 4	0 8 9	0 2 6	June 10, 1858.
103815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	⅞	¾ 1	0 5 0	0 1 0	Jan. 29, 1858.
10000	Pontgibaud (silver-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	6	5 7	1 0 0	1 0 0	June 26, 1855.
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba [S.E.]	16 15 0	1½	½ 1	33 0 0	1 5 0	July 12, 1848.
11000	St. John del Rey, Limited	15 0 0	13	11½ 12½	35 7 6	1 0 0	June 19, 1857.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico [S.E.] Av.	28 5 0	3¼	3⅛ 3⅜	1 16 6	0 4 0	Feb. 14, 1853.
188676	North British Australasian [S.E.]	1 0 0	¾	⅝ ⅞	0 3 11	0 1 3	Feb. 25, 1857.

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
20000	Acadian Charcoal Iron [L.]	7 0 0	7	5
20000	Australian (copper) [S. E.]	7 5 0	1¼	⅜ ⅝
75000	Bon Accord (copper) [L.]	0 10 0	1	⅞ 1⅛
10000	Brazilian Land & Mining [L.]	5 0 0	—	1¾ 2¼
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	—	
25000	Central Italian (copper) [L.]	2 0 0	—	
50000	Clarendon Cons. (cop.) [S. E.]	0 12 6	4s. 6d.	4s. 5s.
53040	Cologne Mining Co. (lead)	1 4 0	¼	¼
10000	Copiapo Smelting [L.]	10 0 0	12	12
75000	Dun Mountain (copper) [L.]	1 0 0	⅝	¼ ½
15000	East Indian Coal [L.]	10 0 0	10	
2000	English Ridge, Newfnd. [L.]	0 10 0	5	5
25000	Fortuna (lead)	2 0 0	2⅛	2 2¼
25000	Fort Bowen, New (gold)	1 0 0	—	
10000	Gt. Barrier Land, Mining, &c.	1 10 0	1½	1½
2309	Kinzigthal Min. Ass., Germ.	4 0 0	1⅛	1
25000	Levant Mineral [L.]	10 0 0	2	2
40000	London and Virginia (gold)	1 0 0	1	
80000	Mount Carbon (coal), Virginia	1 0 0	⅛	⅛
1000	Mount Gabriel Mineral [L.]	10 0 0	—	
60000	New Granada (gold) [S. E.]	1 0 0	¼	⅛ ⅜
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden	0 12 6	2	2 3
50000	Newfound. Min. Ass. [L.]	0 2 0	⅛	⅛
5000	New Holtzappel Mining [L.]	1 0 0	1	1
16000	Nouveau Monde (cop.) [S.E.]	1 0 0	⅛	⅛
65000	Piedmontese (copper) [L.]	1 0 0	—	
100000	Port Phillip (gold)	1 0 0	¼	⅛ ⅜
50000	Quartz Reduction [L.]	1 0 0	⅜	
6000	Rossie and Canada (lead)	10 10 0	—	10
47795	Strathalbyn (copper) [L.]	1 0 0	—	
7820	Ditto, Preference, 10 per cent.	1 0 0	—	
2000	Turk's Head (copper) [L.]	0 10 0	5	5
1000	Western African Malachite	85 0 0	100	100
35425	Wheal Jamaica (copper)	0 17 0	17s.	17s.
75000	Wildberg (silver-lead, copper)	2 0 0	¾	¼ ½
100000	Worthing (copper) [L.]	0 13 0	14s.	6s. 6d.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
6000	Abbey Consols (ld.) Cardigan.	0 18 6	1	⅞ 1
10000	Angarrack (copper), Phillack	1 0 0	1¼	1¼ 1⅜
256	Antron Consols (cp.), St. Erth	9 7 3	8	8
1000	Ashburton United (copper)	4 0 0	4½	4½
10000	Ballymoneen (copper)	2 0 0	—	
4000	Ballyvirgin (lead) [L.]	4 5 0	2¼	2¼
10000	Bampfylde (copper), Devon	0 12 6	1	1½
1000	Barf (lead), Keswick	1 5 0	2¾	2½ 3¼
6000	Basset Graze Untd (cp.), Kea	1 10 0	—	
4000	Bedford Consols (copper)	1 0 0	⅛	⅜ ⅛
506	Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap	14 15 0	3	4 4⅛
1024	Basset Consols, Illogan	1 10 0	—	1
2000	Berehaven (cop.), Ireland	1 0 0	—	1¼
250	Berriow Consols (lead)	14 16 0	8	
5000	Boiling Well (cp.), Gwithian	3 10 0	1½	1¾
20000	Bog (lead), Salop [L.]	1 10 0	—	3
6000	Bolenowe (copper)	1 17 6	⅞	⅞ 1
1258	Boscaswell (tin and copper)	—	5	5 5½
20000	Bream Iron Mining Co. [L.]	0 10 0	½	½
1120	Bridford Consols	3 8 0	7¼	7½
5000	Bristol & Forest of Dean [L.]	1 0 0	—	

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
4000	Brook Wood, Buckfastleigh	0 12 6	1	1
2000	Bronfloyd (4l. 5s. paid) [L.]	4 0 0	5½	5½
6000	Buckland Consols (copper)	0 5 0	¼	¼
6380	Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.)	2 5 0	2	2 2½
1200	Buller and Bertha (copper)	2 10 0	1¼	1¼ 1⅛
5000	Cae-Cynon, Cardiganshire	0 10 6	½	½
600	Calcot Hall (lead), Limited	10 0 0	—	
2000	Calstock United (tin and cop.)	6 15 0	1	1
915	Calvadnack, Wendron	11 0 10	5⅛	5⅛
1000	Camborne Consols (lead)	14 5 0	7	7 8
4500	Camborne Vean & Wh. Francis	3 16 0	⅛	⅜ ⅛
680	Cambrian Slate	25 0 0	—	
1204	Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer	11 0 0	7	7 7½
1000	Cardiganshire Consols [L.]	4 0 0	—	6 8
6000	Cardigan South Bog. (lead)	1 0 0	—	1¾ 2
916	Cargoll (silver lead), Newlyn	12 7 3	10	8
2580	Carmarthen United (lead) [L.]	2 10 0	4	4
4370	Carnewas (ld., cop.), Mawgan	0 13 0	⅞	¾ 1
7900	Carrack Dews United, St. Ives	2 2 6	—	
1055	Carvannall (cop.), Gwennap	11 0 0	2⅛	2⅛ 3⅛
6400	Carvath United, St. Austell	2 17 6	2	2
10000	Carway & Duffryn (coal) [L.]	2 10 0	5	5
6400	Castell (lead & blende), Card.	0 11 6	¼	3s. 6d.
8762	Catherine & Jane Cons. (lead)	0 12 6	⅜	⅜ ½
6000	Cefn Gwyn (sil.-ld.), Cardigan	1 0 0	⅝	½ ⅝
32	Cheesewring Granite	300 0 0	—	
6000	Chollacot Consols (copper)	0 5 6	⅛	⅜ ½
2000	Clara (silver-lead) [L.]	2 10 6	2¼	2 2¼
1024	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cp.)	24 6 6	6	5½
8000	Clowance Wood (cp.) Crowan	0 10 0	⅛	¾ ⅛
3400	Coed Mawr Pool (lead) [L.]	5 0 0	—	
12000	College Mines (lead), Ireland	0 5 0	⅛	⅛
2450	Cook's Kitchen (cop.) Illogan	16 10 9	3⅜	4
256	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	48 0 0	160	155 170
12000	Cornwall Great Con. (ld., &c.)	2 0 0	—	
12000	Crelake (cop.), Tavistock		5	5
6000	Crowndale (cop.), Tavistock	0 7 0	3	3½
40	Cwmdyle (copper) [L.]	50 0 0	—	
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead) Cardigansh.	7 10 0	15	13 14
6000	Cwm Sebon (lead), Limited	2 6 6	1¼	1¼
21000	Dale, North Staffordshire [L.]	1 0 0	⅝	⅝
2145	Dairhiew (lead), Rhayader	2 18 0	5	
1000	Daren (sil.-lead), Cardigansh.	6 0 0	4⅛	4¼ 5
3907	Devon and Courtenay (cop.)	1 0 6	⅛	⅛
4000	Devon Burra Burra (copper)	5 5 0	3	3
10000	Devon Great Elizabeth (cop.)	1 2 0	3½	3¼ 3¾
4566	Devon Wheal Buller (copper)	1 18 6	½	½ ¾
6000	Devon Wh. Union (cp.) Tavis.	1 0 0	5	5
4315	Duke of Cornwall, Lostwithiel	5 9 4	3¾	
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	12 6 6	12	
256	Eaglebrook, Llanfihangel, Car.	40 0 0	30	30 35
4096	East Alfred Consols (copper)	1 19 4	1⅝	1½ 1¾
85	East Balleswidden, Sancreed	21 15 0	20	20
512	East Basset (copper), Redruth	29 10 0	92½	87½ 90
1024	East Buller (copper), Redruth	13 0 0	2	1½ 2
6000	East Carn Brea (cop.) Redruth	0 19 0	4	4
6144	East Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer	2 2 6	1¾	
6000	East Cornwall Con. (tin & cp.)	2 10 0	2⅛	2⅛ 3
4096	East Gonamena (copper)	0 1 3	¼	¼
4000	E. Gunnis Lake & S. Bedf. (cp.)	3 19 6	2	1¾ 2
5000	East Hender (copper), Crowan	0 12 0	⅜	¼ ⅜
6000	East Kitt Hill (tin), Calstock	0 15 0	1⅜	1⅜ 1⅛
4096	East Providence (tin), Uny Lel	0 9 0	1	1 1¼
5000	E. Rosewarne (cp., tin), Gwin.	1 13 6	¾	⅞
9000	East Tamar (sl.-ld.) Beerferris	2 19 0	1	⅞ 1
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	47 0 0	60	60 65
1000	East Trefusis (cop.), Gwen	4 18 10	4¼	4 5
119	E. Wheal Agar (cop.), Illogan	67 0 0	10	10
6000	E. Wheal Clifford (cop.), Kea	2 0 0	1¼	1¼
2048	E. Wheal George, (cp.) Devon.	4 6 0	2	2 2½
10000	East Wheal Robert (copper)	0 7 6	¾	¾
4000	E. Wheal Russell, Tavistock	4 11 0	6⅛	5¾ 6
1020	Esgair Llee [L.]	10 0 0	11½	11 11⅛
25000	Forest of Dean & S. Wales Iron	10 0 0	—	
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	3 8 6	3½	3½ 4
5000	Fee Donald (lead)	0 8 0	½	½
2820	Garreg (lead), Flint	2 16 0	½	½
4000	Gawton (copper), Tavistock	3 11 6	⅜	¼ ⅜
6000	Gelllrheiron (sil.-ld.), Cardig.	1 0 0	⅞	¾ 1
6000	Gerriant (slate) Beddgelert [L.]	0 8 0	8s.	8s.
1024	Gilmar (tin), St. Erth	6 16 6	⅜	¼
12000	Great Caradon and Slade [L.]	1 0 0	—	
4096	Great Caradon (cop.), St. Ive.	0 6 0	—	⅛ ¼
6000	Gt. Crinnis (cop.), St. Austell	1 0 0	1⅛	1⅛
4000	Gt. Dowgas (tin, &c.) St. Aust.	5 10 0	3½	3 4
6000	Gt. E. Tamar (ld.), Beerferris	—	⅛	⅜
15000	Great Hewas United, (tin)	1 19 0	1	1¾
12000	Great Northern [L.]	1 0 0	—	
11742	Great Onslow Con., Camelford	1 0 0	1	1
1024	Gt. Sheba Con., Stoke Clime.	25 2 0	4⅛	4½ 5
12000	Great Sortridge, Whitchurch	0 6 6	—	
6000	Gt. Tamar (sil.-ld.) Beeralston		¼	¼ ⅜
14000	Gt. Tregune Consols, Altarnun	1 0 6	1	1 1¼
6000	Gt. W. Sortridge, Whitchurch	1 6 0	—	
5120	Great Wheal Alfred [S.E.]	11 14 11	5⅞	6 6⅛
5120	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	3 10 6	1	⅞ 1
6000	Gt. Wh. Busy (cp. & tin), Ken.	7 0 0	5	4 6
1024	Gt. Wheal Fortune, Breage	27 13 10	7	6 8
10000	Great Wheal Martha (cop.)	0 5 0	5s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
8634	Gwydyr Park Con., Llanrwst	0 8 3	⅜	⅜
6400	Harwood (lead) [L.]	1 0 0	—	
8192	Hawkmoor (tin, cop.) Calstock	1 18 0	1	⅞ 1
100	Herward United (lead) Flint	66 0 0	5	5
5000	Holmbush (ld., cp.) Callington	4 14 0	1½	1¼ 1½
360	Hopton Wood Stone [L.]	50 0 0	—	
6000	Huckworthy Bridge (cop.)	0 5 6	¾	3s.
4096	Huntingdon (tin)	1 2 6	3	3
5000	Kelly Bray (ld., cp.) Callington	3 19 6	2¼	2½ 2¾
2048	Keneggy, (cop., &c.) Breage	1 4 7	2	2
6000	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	4 9 6	1	1 1⅛
6500	Kinnerton (lead), Salop	1 3 0	1⅛	1⅛
6000	Lady Bertha (cop.) [S.E.]	1 1 0	1	⅞
2500	Lady Eliza (lead) [L.]	1 8 6	—	
1024	Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	14 16 3	4⅛	4¼ 4½
1024	Lelant Cons. (tin), Uny Lelant	28 0 0	1½	1½ 2
4474	Lambest Consols (silver-lead)	0 4 0	6s. 6d.	6s. 7s.
1500	Liverpool & Pwllheli Gran. [L]	10 0 0	—	
12000	Llandudno (copper), N. Wales	1 10 0	1	¾ 1
6000	Llangynog United (lead) [L.]	5 0 0	—	
1280	Llwynmalees (lead)	10 0 0	11	11 11⅛
1000	Lostwithiel (lead & copper)	0 7 6	—	¾
5000	Loughtea (slate), Tippe. [L.]	1 15 6	1½	1½
4096	Maidstone (lead), Salop	1 10 0	¾	
12000	Maria Cons. (silver-lead [L.]	1 0 0	1	1
1024	Mill Pool (tin, cop.) St. Hilary	13 16 6	5	5
3000	Milltown (sil.-ld.), Ire. [L.]	1 0 0	—	1
7500	Mixon Great Con. (cop.), Leek	1 19 2	1	½ 1
16000	Mold (lead), Flintshire [L.]	0 12 0	⅝	½ ¾
8500	Molland (cop.), S. Moulton	1 6 0	⅛	1s.
4157	Mount's Bay Cons., Marazion	4 5 0	⅜	¾ ⅞
128	Mulberry Hill (tin), Lanivet	2 0 0	3⅛	3⅛
64	Nant-ar-Neile, Llandovery	31 0 0	5	5
3000	Nant-y-Car, Rhayader [L.]	2 13 4	2¾	2¼ 2¾
320	Nent Force (lead), Alston	1 0 0	½	½ ¾
6400	New Crow Hill (ld.) St. Steph.	1 10 0	1	¾
2400	New Machno Slate & Slab Co.	10 0 0	9	9
8000	New Treleigh Cons., Redruth	0 10 0	¾	¾
1024	New Wheal Frances, Illogan	0 5 0	⅝	⅝ ¾
4000	New Wh. Vor & E. Wh. Metal	2 10 0	3½	3¼ 4
1024	North Buller (cop.), Redruth	13 8 6	3	2¾ 3
5000	North Dolcoath (cop.), Camb.	1 6 6	¾	1 1⅛
2000	North Downs (cop.), Redruth	5 10 0	2	1⅞ 2
2500	North Frances, (cop.) [S.E.]	8 0 0	7	8 8¼
1366	North Grambler, Redruth	1 5 0	1	1⅛
120	North Laxey (ld.) Isle of Man	50 0 0	55	55
2000	North Levant (tin, cp.) St. Just	6 10 0	4	4⅛ 4⅜
21000	No. Stafford. Con. (ld., &c.)	1 0 0	—	1
512	North Penhaldarva (lead)	1 5 0	4¾	4½ 5
1024	North Rosewarne, Gwinear	0 10 0	¾	
200	North Stafford. Coal & Iron	100 0 0	—	
3896	North Tavy (cop.), Buckland	0 8 0	1	⅞ 1
1024	North Wheal Busy (cop., &c.)	8 0 5	4	2¾ 3¼
1128	North Wheal Crofty [S.E.]	9 18 9	5⅛	4 4½
1024	N. Wh. Gilbert (cop.) St. Erth	1 19 0	2	
6144	N. Wh. Robert, Samp. Spiney	2 10 0	4	3
4240	North Wheal Trelawny (lead)	2 10 6	¾	¾
2400	N. Wh. Unity (cp., tin), Gwin.	1 10 0	1	
4096	North Wh. Wrey Con., St. Ive	0 16 0	⅜	¼ ⅜
4096	Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	3 18 0	1⅛	1½
10000	Okehampton (copper)	1 0 0	—	
1000	Old Tincroft (tin), Lelant	0 5 0	1¼	1¼ 1½
600	Old Tolgus United (cop.) Redr.	50 0 0	21	21¾
5538	Old Trewether Consols	1 5 6	⅛	⅛
256	Old Wh. Basset (cop.), Illogan	10 10 0	2	2
4000	Oola (sil.-ld.), Ireland [L.]	2 0 0	1¾	1¾
10000	Pedn-an-drea United (tin)	2 17 6	⅜	¾
36820	Pembroke & E. Crinnis (cop.)	1 8 6	½	½
5000	Pencorse Consols, St. Enoder	2 2 6	1¾	1¾
4945	Pendeen Consols, St. Just	2 6 6	3¼	3½
512	Penhaldarva (lead)	4 5 0	40	37½ 40
5000	Penhalls (tin), St. Agnes	1 0 0	1	
4196	Penharget and Wheal Wrey	1 4 0	¾	1⅛ 1¼
2028	Penquean, St. Breock	1 0 0	⅜	⅜

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
240	Penstruthal (copper)	13 9 3	12	[illegible]
1160	Perran St. George (cop., tin)	21 10 0	5	[illegible]
512	Polbreen (tin), St. Agnes	6 0 0	12	[illegible]
2048	Ponterwyd (lead), Cardigan	3 10 0	2⅛	[illegible]
2400	Porkellis United (tin) [S.E.]	9 0 0	3⅛	2½ [illegible]
560	Pwll-y-Wheel (lead), Mold	7 12 0	12	[illegible]
4096	Queen of Dart, Ashburton	0 10 0	⅜	[illegible]
5000	Ramsley Hill (cp.) Sticklepath	1 5 0	—	8 [illegible]
600	Redhill Mining [L.]	10 0 0	—	
12000	Redmoor (copper and tin)	0 2 0	7s.	
4096	Respryn (copper)	0 3 6	⅜	[illegible]
5000	Ritton Castle Mining [L.]	1 4 6	1⅛	1¼ [illegible]
10000	River Tamar Copper [L.]	0 5 0	⅜	[illegible]
6000	Rosewall Hill & Ransom Utd.	2 0 0	2⅛	2½ [illegible]
4096	Rosewarne Consols (copper)	1 18 0	4	[illegible]
1024	Rosewarne & Herland United	2 10 0	5½	5¼ [illegible]
5000	Round Hill (cop., ld.), Salop	2 5 6	1	1 1¼
15000	Ruardean Colliery [L.]	0 5 0	¼	¼ [illegible]
6000	Severn Mines (lead) [L.]	1 6 6	⅜	⅜ [illegible]
4000	Sithney Wheal Buller (tin)	4 7 0	7	7 7½
200	Shropshire Blackwood [L.]	5 0 0	4	4
512	South Basset (cop.), Gwennap	2 0 8	7	6
1300	South Bog (ld.), Shrop. [L.]	5 12 6	⅜	⅜
6400	So. Buller & W. Penstruthal	0 10 0	2½	2⅛ [illegible]
6000	So. Carn Brea (cop.) [S. E.]	2 9 0	4½	4 4½
6000	South Clifford Utd., Gwennap	0 10 0	1⅝	1¼ [illegible]
6144	S. Condurrow (tin, cp.) Camb.	0 11 6	4s.	3s. [illegible]
3502	So. Crenver (cop), Wendron	5 5 0	1⅛	1⅛ [illegible]
6000	South Crowndale (copper)	—	⅛	[illegible]
6000	South Cuddra (cop.), St. Aust.	0 16 0	1	[illegible]
6000	S. Dolcoath & Carnarthen Con.	1 10 0	3	3
256	South Garras, Kenwyn	26 0 0	94	[illegible]
2000	South Gorland (cop.), Redruth	5 0 0	3	2
2000	South Herland and Relistian	1 0 0	2	2
6000	So. Hingston (tin), Calstock	0 2 0	⅜	⅜
6000	South Lady Bertha (copper)	0 16 0	⅝	⅝
512	South Penhaldarva (lead)	3 0 0	4	4 5
5537	So. Phœnix (cop.) Linkin.	4 10 0	3⅛	3¼ [illegible]
1024	So. Providence (tin), Sithney	3 7 0	5	5
1105	So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	1 18 10	4	3¾ [illegible]
1024	S. Wh. Ellen (cp.), St. Agnes	6 8 4	2⅛	2
400	So. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camb.	9 0 0	14	14
6000	So. Wh. Wrey (lead), St. Ive	0 1 6	¼	⅛ ¼
4000	Snow Brook, Plynlim. [L.]	2 0 0	—	2
5208	St. Austell Consols (tin, &c.)	3 6 0	1⅛	1⅛
60	Staffordshire Iron Ore [L.]	100 0 0	—	
1000	Stoney Way [L.]	1 0 0	1¼	1 1¼
920	Stray Park (cop. and tin)	12 5 3	3	3
6000	Sunny Side (ld., iron), Durham	1 0 0	2	2
1280	Swanpool (lead), Budock	12 18 7	3	3
5000	Taliesin (silver-lead) [L.]	5 0 0	—	
20000	Tassan Mining (lead) [L.]	1 0 0	—	
2554	Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavis.	5 14 6	1¾	1
6400	Tees Side (ld.), Cumberland	1 11 6	⅛	⅛
1000	Tokenbury Consols, Liskeard	10 2 0	1	
6000	Tolvadden (cop.), Marazion	—	6	5¾ 6
4000	Tracton Silver-Lead [L.]	1 0 0	1	1⅛
1024	Trebarvah (cop.), Perranuth.	9 8 4	1⅛	
5000	Treburgett, Crowan [L.]	5 0 0	5	
2048	Trehane (sil.-ld.), Menheniot	0 15 0	⅜	⅜
5000	Treloweth (cop.), St. Erth	4 8 6	5	5
6000	Trelucky (copper), Cuby	0 5 0	¼	¼
2000	Tresellyn (tin, cop.), Altarnun	1 2 6	—	
2048	Trevelyan (tin, cp.), St. Hilary	7 10 0	5	5
5600	Trevenen and Tremenheere	3 15 0	1	1
3000	Tremoor Consols, St. Austell	0 10 0	—	1
6000	Trevone Consols, Padstow	0 2 0	⅜	⅜
1024	Trevoole, Crowan, Cornwall	10 0 0	10	10 15
6400	Trewane United (silver-lead)	1 5 0	1	1 1¼
6400	Tyne Head (silver-lead) [L.]	0 5 0	⅛	⅛ ⅜
4000	Tyn-y-Worglodd (slate), Car.	5 15 0	⅜	7s. 6d.
6000	Virtuous Lady & Wh. Bedford	0 13 6	1⅛	1⅛ 1¼
5085	United Mines (cp., &c.), Tav.	1 0 0	½	½
200	Waenlas (lead), Denbigh	7 10 0	25	25
960	Wendron United (tin)	1 14 0	2	2
1024	W. Alfred (cop.), Phillack	34 17 4	25	25 30
2000	West Crinnis & Regent United	4 7 6	4	4
1080	West Cupid (tin), Redruth	2 5 0	3⅛	3¼ 3½
4000	West Dolcoath (copper) [L.]	1 0 0	1	1
6000	West Grenville (cop.), Camb.	0 10 0	¼	5s.
25000	West Par Con. (cp.) St. Blazey	1 6 0	¾	⅞
854	West Porkellis (tin), Wendron	0 10 0	1	⅞ 1
1024	West Rosewarne United (cop.)	8 0 0	1¾	1¾ 2
256	West Sharp Tor (cop.) Rilliaton	43 0 0	30	30 35
6000	West Snail Beach (lead)	1 0 0	1	1 1⅛
1056	West Stray Park (cop.), Camb.	2 15 0	5	5
1024	W. Ting Tang (cop.), Gwennap	0 5 0	1	
5120	West Tolvadden (cop., tin)	0 4 0	2	2 2¼
512	West Wheal Frances, Illogan	43 10 0	14	10 12½
10000	West Wheal Jane (tin, &c.)	2 10 6	⅛	⅛
2560	W. Wh. Reeth (tin), Uny Lel.	1 0 0	1⅛	1¼ 1⅜
500	W. Wh. Towan (tin), Redruth	40 0 0	—	
4000	Wheal Addams (cop. & lead)	0 11 0	1⅛	1⅛
6000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	1 16 0	3	3
6000	Wh. Amery (l. & c.), Christow	0 5 0	⅜	⅜
1024	Wheal Annie (cop.), Gwinear	2 2 8	¾	⅝ ¾
12000	Wheal Bray (cop.), Altarnun	1 2 0	1¼	1¼ 1⅜
256	Wheal Cherry (tin), Lelant	10 10 0	10½	10½
512	Wheal Clinton (lead)	12 0 0	15	
512	Wh. Coates (tin), St. Agnes [L.]	5 0 0	2	2 2½
1024	Wheal Constance (silver-lead)	5 12 6	5	5 6
5120	Wheal Cupid (cop.), Redruth	3 6 0	3½	3¼
6000	Wheal Eliza (cop.), Whitch.	—	⅛	⅛ ¼
1024	Wheal Ellen (cop.), St. Agnes	5 7 0	2½	2½
1000	Wheal Emily (cop.), Gwithian	2 0 0	10	10 11
4000	Wh. Emma (cp) Buckfastleigh	0 17 6	7	7 7½
12000	Wh. Emma Exten. (cop.) Buck	0 1 6		
1070	Wheal Enys (tin), Wendron	17 3 6	10	
6000	Wheal Florence (sil.-ld.) [L.]	1 0 0	—	1
720	Wheal Franco, near Tavistock	20 10 0	6	6
512	Wheal Fursden (tin), Sithney	2 0 0	2½	2½
1536	Wheal Gill (cop.), Liskeard	18 0 0	½	½
4000	Wheal Glynn (ld.), Bodmin	2 9 0	2	2½
6000	Wheal Grenville (lead)	4 18 0	1¾	1¼ 1½
5120	Wheal Harriett, Camborne	3 15 0	2⅛	1⅛ 1¼
1000	Wheal Hender (cop.), Crowan	2 12 0	2½	2½
6000	Wh. Henry, Helvn. (lead) [L.]	1 0 0	—	
6000	Wheal Jewel (cop.), St. Hilary	0 5 0	2½	2½
6000	Wheal Lopes (copper), Devon.	0 16 0	1	
4800	Wh. Ludcott (lead), St. Ive.	2 10 8	1½	1¼ 1½
1024	Wheal Margery (tin & cop.)	12 1 0	12½	12 12½
5120	Wheal Marshall, St. Cleer	1 2 0	1	1
6000	Wh. Mary Emma (tin) Lydford	0 4 0	6s.	6s.
3000	Wh. Maudlin (cop.) Lanivery	3 0 0	1⅛	1⅛
300	Wheal Morgan, Llandovery	5 0 0	2	2
128	Wheal Polmear, St. Austell	32 10 0	35	35
3900	Wheal Pollard (copper)	0 15 8	¼	¼
2877	Wheal Russell (cp.) Tavistock	2 5 6	¾	¾ 1
10000	Wheal Samson (lead, &c.)	1 0 0	1	
4096	Wheal Sidney, Plympton	1 18 9	1⅛	1¼ 1⅜
6000	Wheal Tehidy (cop.), Illogan	2 7 6	2	2
1024	Wheal Thomas, Perran Porth.	2 0 0	4¾	4¾
4000	Wheal Treeby (tin), Plympton	0 2 6	½	½ ⅝
512	Wheal Trefusis (cop.) Gwenn.	22 15 0	6½	6½ 7
6000	Wheal Union (cop.), Redruth	1 9 6	3	3
3102	Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	9 9 0	3	3
1024	Wheal Uny (tin, cop.), Redr.	26 14 6	5	5¼ 5¾
3820	Wheal Venton (sil.-ld.), Lisk.	1 16 6	1	½ 1
1024	Wheal Wagstaff, St. Erth	0 10 0	¾	¾
4096	Wh. Zion (cop., ld.), Calstock	5 19 6	⅜	⅛ ¼
6000	Whitchurch Consols (copper)	1 0 0	¾	⅜
5000	Willow Bank (lead) [L.]	1 2 6	⅜	⅜
4096	Wrey Consols, Buckfastleigh	0 6 9	2	2
4096	Yarner (copper), Devon	1 7 0	2⅛	2⅛

JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
22500	Australasia	£40 0 0	81	81 83
4500	City	50 0 0	57	57 59
20000	Colonial	25 0 0	—	26¾
25000	Commercial of London	20 0 0	19	
6000	London	50 0 0	46	45 47
20000	London and County	20 0 0	27½	
60000	London Joint-Stock	10 0 0	—	30⅛
50000	London and Westminster	20 0 0	45	45½ ¾
50400	Oriental Bank Corporation	25 0 0	35	34 36
20000	Provincial of Ireland	25 0 0	64	63 x d b
12000	South Australia	25 0 0	29½	30¼
60000	Union of London	10 0 0	23¾	23 24
3000	Unity Mutual	50 0 0	—	
4000	Western of London	50 0 0	30	31 33

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
200000	Crystal Palace	£5 0 0	1¼	1¼ 1⅜
60000	Eastern Steam	20 0 0	3½	2¾ 3¾
700000	Electric Telegraph	100 0 0	105	105 107
50000	General Screw Steam	11 0 0	—	
50000	Oriental Gas	1 0 0	1	⅞ 1⅛
120000	Peel River Land and Mining	5 0 0	2	2
30000	Penin. & Oriental Steam	50 0 0	81	79 x d
15000	Royal Mail Steam	60 0 0	58 60	59½
14200	South Australian Land	25 0 0	36½	36½ ⅞
200000	Scottish Australian Invest.	1 0 0	1¼ ⅛	1¼ 1⅜

*** Those mines with [S. E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended have been incorporated with Limited Liability.

*** Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or correction which may, from time to time, come under their notice. Reports from mines—in fact, mining information of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

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